

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2468.

HOUSE NOW READY TO GET DOWN TO GOOD HARD WORK

Scheme to Give a Million to Each County Through Loan Bill.

Work is the rule in the Legislature now, and the House has signified its intention to permit nothing to stand in the way of hard and earnest endeavor. There was a great deal of important business done yesterday, both up and down stairs, and the way the legislators comported themselves was an indication that they intend to get through with a deal of hard labor.

The county bill has been made the continuing order in the lower house, from the moment it can be had, until it has been passed. This was done after a fight in which it was shown that one faction of the Home Rulers want all kinds of measures before the county law. They hold that there is much that will be sidetracked, but are seemingly overlooking the fact that all legislation must be cut to fit the county bill, when it gets on the statute book.

A new idea was sprung yesterday when Kupihea gave notice that one of the amendments which he would propose to the county measure was the placing at the disposal of each county through the loan bill of a round million. The feature of appropriations also came up in the Senate when Senator Baldwin called attention to the fact that it would be unwise to go ahead with appropriations now that the county bill has not been considered, and nothing is certain as to the amounts which are to be laid out for the subdivisions.

The emergency bill was passed along in the House and the Finance committee will be given an opportunity to take it up as soon as it is ready so that there may be a chance for the carrying on of work which is now temporarily under suspension.

The Senate did some hard hustling work and the outlook is that when the special county committee, which was given five days for consideration of its reports, gets that bill before the body, there will be nothing in the way of active progress.

THE HOUSE.

At the conclusion of the reading of the minutes of the House yesterday morning, a communication was read from the Senate showing the passage by that body of the Territorial flag bill. A second showed that the emergency fire claims bill had passed the Senate, as had also the loan bill and a number of measures of minor import.

On motion of Aylett, the bills sent down from the Senate were taken up in order, read by title, and passed to first reading. They were then referred to the printing committee in the usual course.

Mr. Kellinot presented a petition from the voters of Wailuku asking that the county seat of Maui be located at that place, and at no other. Also a petition from the same persons recommending that certain changes be made in the proposed county bill, as follows:

WANT COUNTY BILL CHANGED.

Resolved, That sections 415 and 416 be amended, putting the management and control of the schools under each county, and the expense of conducting the same shall be paid by the county.

2. Resolved, That a provision shall be made that all government physicians or surgeons, who were licensed to practice in this Territory, shall be under the control of the county, but shall be paid by the Territorial government. But it shall not be construed by the above provision that it shall so apply to that part of the Territory known as the leper settlement.

3. Resolved, That the district magistrates shall be elected.

4. Resolved, That the office of assessor and collector taxes shall be combined into one office.

5. Resolved, That the board of supervisors shall be paid such compensation as in manner provided in the bill.

MAUI COUNTY CHANGES.

6. Resolved, That section 187 of the said county act be amended and the rate of taxation of real and personal property for both Territorial revenue and county revenue be fixed by enactment of Legislature, at 1 per cent, or at such fixed rate as would provide the necessary funds for both governments.

7. Resolved, That section 406 of the bill be amended and all persons convicted and sentenced to confinement for less than ten years shall be imprisoned in the county jail, etc., and all prisoners sentenced to a term of imprisonment for ten years or more shall be confined in the penitentiary of the Territory on the island of Oahu.

8. Resolved, That the board of supervisors shall perform duties of their offices as provided by law and that they shall not be eligible to any other office while exercising the duties of such.

9. Resolved, That all officers of the county, excepting the members of the board of supervisors and other officers of the county who shall be paid by commission, shall be paid by monthly salary.

10. Resolved, That provision shall be provided that all office candidates shall be residents of the county not less than three years, on day before the day he is elected or appointed. Nothing in such provision shall be construed in any manner to interfere with the election or appointment of government physicians and election or appointment of principals of high schools.

Mr. Kupihea presented a petition asking that certain improvements be facilitated the handling of freight at

Kalaupapa, Molokai, be made.

Mr. Pulaa presented a petition from residents of Kohala asking for the appropriation of \$125 a month to pay a resident physician in that district.

Mr. Lewis presented a petition from residents of Hilo for the relief of Antone G. Serrao.

Mr. Wright presented a petition from the Herald Publishing Company of Hilo asking to be given the printing of the list of county officers of Hawaii. The county not yet having been established, this went to the printing committee.

Mr. Vian presented a petition for the widening of Pua Lane and the extension of School street. Referred to the committee on public improvements.

Mr. Lewis presented a petition asking for an appropriation for the support of the Hilo band. Referred to the miscellaneous committee.

The special committee on Chinese fund asked for and was given further time to report.

COUNTY BILL HAS RIGHT OF WAY.

Then Mr. Kellinot got the floor, and presented a resolution to the effect that from and after March 9 the bill known as the "County Government Bill" be taken under consideration by the House and considered section by section until it had been disposed of, to the exclusion of other business. He moved the adoption of the resolution, and the motion was seconded by nearly every Republican in the House and by a number of Home Rulers, but Mr. Kaniho sprang to his feet and objected to binding the House to the consideration of this one bill. There were many other measures, he said, of great importance. The gentleman spoke at considerable length in favor of the policy of delay, basing his course partly upon the fact that there was a considerable rainfall in his district, and if nothing but the county bill could be considered, he could give his people no relief in the event that the rule of the House permitted consideration of nothing but the county bill. More than that, the passage of this resolution would be an insult to the Senate, which body was passing other laws that it was the duty of the House to take up and consider.

Mr. Chillingworth arose in support of the resolution, and spoke at some length. The county bill, he said, was the most important measure before the House. The members had all been pledged to its passage. The sooner the House got at its consideration, the better for the House and for the government of the Territory. Many bills are already presented hinged upon the passage of the county act. The fact that the roads in Mr. Kaniho's district might be washed out presented a strong reason for the passage of this act. Under its provisions, the people of his district could repair their own roads. He moved the previous question, in conclusion.

RESOLUTION PASSES.

Mr. Kupihea supported the resolution. He was ready for it. He had amendments to offer to the county bill. One of them would be to give each county, under the loan bill, an appropriation of \$1,000,000. Mr. Fernandez and Mr. Vian also supported the resolution, and it was then adopted.

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MAGNIFICENT SCENE AT POPE LEO'S JUBILEE

Thousands Throng the Great Area Under the Dome of St. Peter's—Royal Personages Present.

ROME, March 3.—When the doors of St. Peter's were opened to the waiting and dripping crowd to attend the Papal jubilee, an almost indescribable struggle occurred, in which all present forgot the rules of holiness and strove hard with push of elbows and feet to reach the interior of the sacred edifice, while on all sides were heard cries of fear and imprecations, not very well suited to the spot where a notable religious ceremony was about to begin.

Once inside the cathedral the ladies who wore lace gowns found them to be in a much mutilated state and some of the women were carried away in a fainting condition. The tribunes were soon crowded to overflowing and all the best standing places were taken.

A period of comparative calm succeeded this great rush and the attention of the people was attracted to the gilded throne near the high altar and to the immense pillars of the basilica, hung with red silken draperies. Some of the tribunes on each side of the altar were filled with men and women blazing with decorations. In a group of royal personages were the Crown Princess Victoria of Sweden and Norway, the Countess Mathilde of Trani, of the Bourbon-Naples family; the Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, Duke Robert of Parma, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg, the Prince of Liechtenstein and Prince Maximilian of Saxony.

In a special tribune was the Pope's family, the diplomatic corps and the members of the Order of Malta all in full uniform.

Special interest was shown in the innovation introduced by the uniforms of the different detachments of the papal guards. The Swiss guard wore red velvet knee breeches, red silk stockings, black shoes with red rosettes, burnished steel cuirasses inlaid with gold and steel collars in addition to large, white linen collars, starched stiff, falling over their shoulders. The silver-mounted arms of the Swiss guard were also inlaid with gold and they wore steel helmets with red ostrich plumes, similar to the helmets of the Sixteenth Century.

The Noble Guard wore their new uniforms of bright red.

After an hour of very fatiguing waiting a majestic procession began to appear. It was composed of the great dignitaries of the church, forty-five Cardinals present, gorgeous in their robes, alone making a most imposing, characteristic and picturesque group.

At 11 o'clock precisely the great bell of St. Peter's rang out a signal which was followed by the clanging of the bells of about 500 churches in Rome, as they sounded the announcement that the Pontiff was on his way to the basilica. The life of the ancient city seemed to pause for a moment, hats

were raised and the sign of the cross was made. Shortly afterwards, inside St. Peter's, silver trumpets blared out their message and the Pontiff appeared. The people held their breath for a moment and then all of the pent-up enthusiasm burst forth in a tremendous roar of welcome.

From his elevation on the sedia gestatoria carried by twelve men in costumes of red brocade flanked by the famous Flabell (spreading feather fans) and surmounted by a white and gold canopy, the Pope appeared to be more than a human being. He seemed to be a white spirit, this impression being added to by the Pontiff's white robes and white mitre, delicate features, face white as alabaster and his thin hand moving slowly in benediction.

As the sweet-toned, well-trained voices of the Sistine Choir sang "Tues Petrus" thousands of voices shouted "Long Live Pope Leo," handkerchiefs fluttered in the air, the banners of the various societies represented were waved and many of those present, overcome with emotion, sobbed loudly while others fainted from excess of feeling or fatigue.

Meanwhile the Pope proceeded slowly on what seemed a carpet of heads, absorbing the entire attention of the vast throng.

When the Pope arrived at the throne, the ceremony proceeded rapidly. Leaving the sedia gestatoria the Pontiff knelt and prayed and then rose without assistance, donned the faldia and the new triple crown and the celebration of the mass began.

At the moment of the elevation of the Host, a profound silence fell on the assemblage, the guards presented arms, the people knelt, where it was possible for them to do so, and from the cupola came the clear, thin sounds of silver trumpets, giving the idea of heavenly music.

The Pope then administered the papal benediction and retired to a room for restorative, prepared on purpose every time he goes to St. Peter's. There addressing Dr. Lapponi, his private physician, the Pontiff said:

"You see that after all your warnings, the ceremony did me good. What touching loyalty!"

It was calculated that there were about 75,000 people present. There were about 1,000 Americans in the tribunes and the body of the church. The trans-Atlantic visitors present included Monsignor Kennedy, rector of the Catholic American College at Rome, with eighty-five American students; Monsignor O'Connell, the new rector of the Catholic University at Washington; the Very Rev. Rudolph Mayer, general of the Carmelite Order; General and Mrs. Clous and Charles Bristed Astor of New York.

NEW SUBMARINE GRAMPUS OF THE HOLLAND TYPE HAS SUCCESSFUL TRIAL TRIP

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 9.—The trial trip of the submarine torpedo boat Grampus was successfully made today.

The Grampus was constructed at the Union Iron Works as an experiment for the Holland Torpedo Boat Company. This was her second trial trip. On the first trial trip about the bay at San Francisco her best speed on the surface was nine knots an hour, or one knot an hour over the speed called for in the contract for her construction.

Although the Grampus was built under private contract it is probable that she will be purchased with a portion of the appropriation recently made for submarines by Congress and used in the Pacific naval force. One of the requirements that the United States Government would insist upon before purchasing would be that the vessel make a maximum speed of six knots under water and as the cable says that the trial was successful it is probable that such speed was attained. The vessel accommodates nine persons.

Important to Sugar Men.

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 9.—The Inter-State Commerce attorneys have arrived to attend the trial of the Justin case enforcing lower sugar rates, Nebraska coast transfers and reductions.

Vesuvius in Action.

NAPLES, Mar. 9.—Vesuvius is again active and is throwing up ashes and explosive globes. Tourists are flocking to this city and three American warships have arrived.

Sovereigns to Visit.

ROME, Mar. 9.—The Kaiser will visit the King of Italy in May and the Czar in November.

OIL TANKS TAKE FIRE AND MAKE A HOLOCAUST

A Terrible Disaster at a Little Railroad Town in New York State.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

OLEAN, N. Y., Mar. 9.—In an accident to an oil train here, the oil tanks ignited. A crowd had gathered when an explosion occurred and a large number of people were killed and injured. So far twenty-two bodies have been recovered.

The Transport Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 9.—Dismissals transport service, economy.

The above cablegram, which is given in the skeletonized form in which it came, may mean one of two or three things. Possibly its interpretation is that the Government has decided to give up its transports and deal with the regular steamship lines by contract.

Wins on a Foul.

PORTLAND, Ore., Mar. 9.—O'Keefe was given the decision on a foul in the sixth round.

Strike Growing Worse.

VANCOUVER, Mar. 9.—The strike negotiations have been broken off and a bitter fight has ensued.

HONOLULU-MANILA CABLE WILL BE COMPLETED EARLY

MANILA, Feb. 11.—A dispatch received by Pillsbury, Sutro and Lawrence, legal representatives in Manila of the Pacific Commercial Cable Company, announces that the cables bearing the great line of wire that is to connect the Philippines with the United States will reach here May 1.

It was thought that the cables would not reach here until later in the summer but such excellent progress was made on line between San Francisco and Honolulu that the whole plan of construction has been advanced by from thirty to sixty days. It was originally estimated that it would be July 4 before the cable would be open between San Francisco and Manila and while the formal celebration of the event may not take place until that time it is believed the submarine telegraph line will be in working order many days before that date.

Since Honolulu was connected by cable with San Francisco there has been much speculation here just how the work would carried on between Hawaii, Guam, the Philippines and China. The Mackay Company has three great cables in the service and all are immense, speedy and powerful vessels. It may be that one of the ships will lay the submarine wire between Honolulu and Guam, that the vessel en route here is laying the cable from Guam to Manila, and that the third ship will complete the line from Manila to China. Of course this is only conjecture, for it may be that the cables announced to arrive here May 1 will begin the line from this end to Guam. Even in this case there would be little delay in the opening of the cable between Manila and the United States, because any of the vessels can lay cable at the rate of twelve knots an hour, according to which it will only take fifteen days at the longest to connect Manila with Guam.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, England, March 9.—After years of friction and diplomatic play that at times threatened to break friendly relations Great Britain and Russia have opened negotiations to reach an amicable understanding over the conflict of their interests in Persia and elsewhere in the East. The outcome of these negotiations will have an important bearing on all international questions throughout Asia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—When the Senate met this morning a favorable report on the Panama Canal treaty was presented by the Foreign Relations committee.

Immediately the report was received Senator Morgan opened up with the line of objection which he offered during the regular session. It is very apparent that Senator Morgan intends to fight the treaty to the finish. Owing to the tactics Morgan has adopted, action was deferred for the day.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 9.—The flood season along the Mississippi is spreading disaster throughout the upper courses of the river. The water is rising over the lowlands and hundreds are homeless.

CUMBERLAND, Va., March 9.—Six persons were burned to death in a hotel fire here last night.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 9.—Robert Fitzsimmons and Jack O'Brien were matched today for a fight to take place during the summer under the auspices of one of the San Francisco clubs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 9.—Paushan, \$19; Hawaiian Commercial, \$47.75; Honolulu, \$15.38; Makaweli, \$27.78; Oahu, \$21.50.

SENATE WORKED BUT HOUSE DID NOTHING MUCH

The Fool Killer Missed a Big Chance in the Lower Legis- lative Body.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The House of Representatives wasted one more legislative day yesterday. Considering the fact that this body has not before it all the time that there is, this improvidence may be said to be somewhat ill-advised. The session was lively, even if it was short and if no particular business was done. To begin with, the island of Maui, in the person of Mr. Kellinot, suddenly discovered that it had been overlooked in the matter of membership on the Committee on Public Lands, and the island of Maui proceeded to howl about it. It came to nothing—or, at least, it came to nothing so far as the House was concerned. The whole thing went over to allow the Maui members to trade some member of the Land Committee out of his job, and to a man without prejudice it would seem that that might have been done in the first place.

Then a resolution as full of dynamite as an egg is of meat was allowed to slip through before anybody discovered how dangerous it was—hereupon the House suddenly awoke to what had been done and spent the balance of the morning session trying to get the obnoxious matter reconsidered and its consideration postponed without day. A lot of talk went to this, but it was done finally, and the House at noon adjourned for the day.

The Senate did a good deal better. The upper house sat all day, and four measures were passed. One of these is the bill authorizing the Territory to issue bonds up to \$5,000,000 to meet necessary expenditures. Another is the bill appropriating \$30,000 needed to pay the expenses of getting the money for fire claims to the parties who are entitled to it. Still another was the bill prohibiting the importation of spirituous liquors. Lastly, the bill fixing public holidays was passed, Labor Day being added to these, that to be the first Monday in September. The Republican Caucus Municipal Bill, drawn by United States District Attorney Breckons, was also introduced during the session. On the whole, it may be said to have been a profitable day in the Senate.

IN THE HOUSE.

There were the usual tedious preliminaries attending the opening session of the House yesterday. In fact, the Legislators could save approximately sixty hours of the session if they could dispense with the daily reading and interpretation of the minutes.

The first order, following the approval of the minutes, was the reading of a communication from the Senate reciting the passage by that body of certain bills amendatory of the code of the Territory.

Residents of Buckles Lane presented a petition asking for the appropriation of \$2,000 for the improvement of that thoroughfare. Referred to the committee on public expenditures.

The residents of Wailuku presented a petition asking for the appropriation of \$27,000 for roads and bridges, and \$3,000 for macadamizing the main government road from the native church to the bridge at Alamaki stream. This also went to the public expenditures committee.

A petition was presented to have the government acquire and operate the Pahoehoe waterworks. This last petition was, on motion, referred to a special committee consisting of Kumalae, Jaeger and Purdy.

The printing committee reported that the leper bill, the vaccination bill, the labor bill and various minor measures had been printed.

RAP AT THE SPEAKER.
Kellinot presented a resolution to amend the rules so as to allow the island of Maui two representatives on the committee on public lands. He said that although the speaker himself was from Maui, yet by some underhand means, when the list of committees had been made up, Maui had been entirely overlooked as to membership on this important committee.

The speaker remarked that he was himself a member, ex-officio, of all committees, and then the House got into a tangle from which Harris tried to point the way out by the suggestion that, while the island of Hawaii, with three members on the committee in question, was a large island, deserving large representation, yet he thought Mr. Fernandez might be asked to withdraw under the rules in favor of some Maui man. Mr. Kellinot declined to accept this solution, and Chillingworth, who favored the pretensions of Maui and said so, moved that the resolution go over until tomorrow to permit of an accommodation being arranged without increasing the size of the committee. This carried, and the following resolutions were introduced:

To put in the loan bill the sum of \$5,000 for the encouragement of the Hilo band.

To provide that the clerk of the Fourth Circuit Court and the Fourth District Court be paid a salary of \$100 a month.

THE SPEAKER SCORES.
Mr. Kealahewa asked that the latter resolution be taken up and passed at once, making an impassioned speech in support of his motion, and was quietly told by the speaker that the usual course was to refer resolutions of this character to the judiciary committee for investigation, and on motion this was the action taken.

Kumalae gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to authorize W. W. Edmund and his associates to manufacture and sell fuel and illuminating gas and by-products in Honolulu, and asked for suspension of the rules to take up the bill and pass it by title to first reading. This was permitted.

Mr. Antonio also introduced a bill to extend Puuhiki street from Nuuanu to Fort in the city of Honolulu.

pected plague cases and deaths occurring during the past two years, such information to be forthcoming not later than next Monday morning. A number of other resolutions were presented, as follows:

Mr. Damien introduced the following, which was referred to the committee on public health:

"Be it Resolved, That the sum of \$40,000 be inserted in the appropriation bill or loan bill for the purchase of a burial ground within a limit of four miles from the city of Honolulu; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Superintendent of Public Works be authorized to negotiate a purchase of said cemetery."

Mr. Kall introduced a resolution, which went to the health committee, asking for \$1,820 for the pay of a physician at Kilauea and Hanalei, Kauai.

Mr. Kealahewa gave the following notices of bills to be introduced:

First—An act to amend sections 260, 261, and repeal section 264, of the Civil Laws set forth in a compilation made by Sidney M. Ballou under authority of the Legislature, and published, entitled, "Civil Laws relating to Oahu reservation."

Second—An act relating to district courts of the Territory of Hawaii.

Mr. Kall's act amending paragraph 2 and repealing paragraphs 3 and 4 of section 537, chapter 59, Civil Laws, as compiled by S. M. Ballou, read first time by title and referred to the printing committee.

TO MAINTAIN WATERWORKS.
Vida gave notice of the following bills:

First—An act to authorize A. V. Gear, his associates and assigns, to construct, operate and maintain waterworks and granting the right to lay and maintain water pipes on certain streets on the island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii.

Second—An act to authorize A. V. Gear, his associates and assigns, to produce and manufacture electricity for the purpose of supplying and selling of electric light, power and heat in Honolulu and on the island of Oahu, and granting the right therein to construct, erect and place poles, and hang or suspend wires thereon and therefrom, and construct underground conduits for the transmission of electricity in and upon the streets therein.

Kupieha presented the list of bills of which previous notice had been given by him. They were read by title and passed to first reading. The measures were amendatory of existing laws, save the bill to exempt persons having more than five children from the payment of personal tax, the bill providing that the Hawaiian language be taught in the public schools, and the bill to prohibit aliens from fishing in Hawaiian waters.

Mr. Lewis presented a resolution appropriating \$45,000 for repairs to roads on Hawaii, rock crusher for North Hilo, and roads and bridges for the same district.

HOUSE WAKES UP.

Now, it so happened that when the plague resolution had been introduced it had, contrary to the usual order, been adopted by the House, the members taking it all past them, apparently, without realizing its purpose. Harris called for it from the clerk at this point, and it went down the line on his side of the House as far as Chillingworth. That gentleman read it and at once arose to move reconsideration. He said that the resolution was a dangerous one. He had voted for it, but if it were passed its effect would be to give a kind of plague law. At once the United States Medical Inspector, who had been trying to keep the pest from Hawaii, would be notified from Washington to establish quarantine, thus putting the pest once who made their living on the docks in danger of starvation. What then would become of the property of the pest? Not a house would come here, and the ship-

ping and commerce would be prostrated.

The speaker decided that the Chillingworth motion was out of order, on the ground that the House had no record that the gentleman had voted as he said that he had. The resolution had passed on a viva voce vote.

Chillingworth thereupon sat down, and Harris arose to make the point that he had seen Chillingworth vote in the affirmative, and to call for the minutes on the question. He believed that Chillingworth had a right to make the motion that he had made.

THE RESOLUTION BEATEN.

The chair thought the point well taken, and reversed its ruling, allowing the motion to reconsider to be put. The motion carried, and Chillingworth continued his address on the same lines. There was no member of this House, he said, who could prove that there was plague here or that this was an infected port. He was supported by Harris, who said that we were about to ship away from this port \$30,000,000 worth of sugar. Quarantine now would mean that this would be stopped, and all commerce would be stopped. This would mean the loss of millions of dollars to the islands. He moved that consideration of the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

Kall opposed this, saying that there never had been a meeting of the committee on public health and education and he thought it time that one was called. More than that, if there was plague here he wanted to know it. He did not believe in bringing people here in ignorance of the true condition, to die of plague and be burnt. It would be better and more honest, in the interest of all the people, to declare quarantine and close the port.

Greenwell favored the Harris motion and several of the Home Rulers opposed it, being desirous of arriving at the true status of the plague situation here. After the discussion had continued past the noon hour, a vote was taken and the Harris motion to postpone consideration of the plague resolution indefinitely was carried. Then the House adjourned until today to give the several committees a chance to prepare their reports.

THE SENATE.

The Senate met in regular session yesterday with all members present.

Secretary Savidge read a communication from Secretary Hawes acknowledging the receipt of the Senate's confirmation of the medical appointments. The notification of the House's adoption of the Senate leper and fire claims resolutions was read and accepted.

LICENSE FOR DRESSMAKERS.

Senator Dickey reported for the Committee on Miscellaneous Petitions recommending the passage of Kalauea's dressmaking bill, but favoring the reduction of the license from \$25 to \$20.

Senator McCandless reported for the Public Lands Committee recommending the passage of the bill containing the Governor's emergency recommendations.

He reported also recommending that Kalauea's general electric bill be laid on the table, to be considered with the loan bill which contained an item of \$150,000 for an underground conduit to hold all wires, government and private corporations.

Senator Kalauea's bill, Senator Dickey said that was not the intention of the committee.

Senator C. Brown also favored the report and stated that an estimate for a conduit had been made for the Mutual Telephone Co. and it was found that it would cost \$150,000. The report was tabled to be taken up with the appropriation bill.

FIRE CLAIMS EXPENSES.

Senator Achil moved that the fire claim expense bill be taken from the table and considered on its third reading. He offered an amendment which proved to be a substitute. Senator C. Brown objected to the substitute being considered as an amendment, and he was sustained by the chair. Achil appealed from the ruling, but was not sustained by the house. Upon motion of Senator Brown the bill was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

McCandless wanted the committee instructed to report within thirty minutes which brought an angry retort from Senator Brown, and Senator Baldwin stated that the committee would report as soon as it could. A motion by Isenberg to take a recess until two o'clock was lost.

Senator Achil gave notice of an act "providing for the payment of the bonds to be issued by the Governor and secretary as authorized by Congress."

Senator J. T. Brown moved the insertion in the appropriation bill of an item of \$3,000 for the improvement of Richardson street in South Hilo and also of \$800 for a school house in Puna, Hawaii.

TAXES TWICE A YEAR.

Senator C. Brown gave notice of an act amending the law relating to internal taxes. Senator Brown stated that the act provided that taxes should in the future be paid twice a year, in June and November instead of all at one time.

JUDICIARY REPORTS.

Senator Brown reported for the Judiciary Committee on the following bills: Recommending the passage of the bill regarding "notice by publication" with the addition of the following words: "or in such other newspapers as may be declared by the Supreme Court to be of general circulation and suitable for such purpose."

Recommending the passage of the bill providing for the compilation of the laws by a commission. No compilation has been made since 1899.

Recommending the passage of the bill relating to guardians and wards.

Recommending the passage of the bill "to abolish estates in joint tenancy and by entirety" also the act defining the terms "felony" or "crime," also the act relating to seizure of jury in criminal cases, also the act relating to original jurisdiction of district magistrates.

The committee recommended also the adoption of the bill limiting the power of courts relating to contempt.

Senator Farris gave notice of a bill amending the law relating to the sale of government-owned property from July 1st to December 31st, 1903.

The House bill providing for a flag for Hawaii passed its second reading.

The bill to encourage the cultivation of pineapples and castor oil also passed its second reading.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the afternoon the local option bill introduced by Senator Dickey was given a second reading by title and referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

LOAN BILL PASSES.

The Brown loan bill authorizing bonds up to \$5,000,000 at the pleasure of the Legislature was passed, McCandless voting "no."

Senator McCandless moved an amendment limiting the bond issue to \$1,000,000, saying that if the whole amount was authorized it would give \$3,000,000 for the Public Works office to spend, and that department would have to be continued after December 31, 1903. Senator Brown replied that it was only a general loan bill and it still remained for the Senate to say how much the bond issue should be and what the Public Works Department should spend. The amendment was lost, Senator Baldwin also opposing it.

MONEY FOR FIRE CLAIMS.

Senator Baldwin reported favorably on the Achil fire claims bill recommending an amendment making the appropriation \$30,000 and also providing that the money should be paid out only upon warrants drawn by the Auditor at the order of the Secretary of the Territory. Senator C. Brown said he favored the bill with the amendments, stating that \$9,000 would be needed to bring the money from Washington, and \$1,500 for the expenses of the agent. This would leave \$18,000 for floating the bonds if the depository bill is not passed. He stated also that the bonds must first be sent here as the signatures of the Governor and Secretary are required.

The bill was passed with the amendments, Kalauea, Kall, Kaohi and Nakapahu voting against it.

PROHIBIT LIQUOR IMPORTATION.

The Senate also passed unanimously the Judiciary Committee bill prohibiting the importation of spirituous liquors except by a person duly licensed to sell liquors.

The Senate also passed unanimously the bill designating certain holidays in Hawaii with an amendment including the first Monday in September as Labor Day.

The retail malt liquor license bill was referred back to committee, as there are many amendments to be proposed.

The bill relating to the practice of medical surgery was given a second reading and referred to the miscellaneous committee.

The mortgage redemption bill was given a second reading and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill to prevent the wanton destruction of food fishes passed a second reading, and will be put on its final passage today.

The bill amending the internal tax law was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The bill providing for a fish commissioner passed its second reading, with an amendment striking out the section giving the commissioner power to enter any house.

Achil's amendment striking out the payment of a salary was lost; another amendment by him fixing the term at four years was adopted. The bill will come up for final passage today.

The act relating to felonious branding of cattle passed its second reading. Senator Brown explained that the bill simply decreased the penalty from two years to one. Senator Isenberg wanted the "donkey" included, saying that many of them were now being raised in Kona. The amendment was carried. The bill will be read for the third time on Monday.

The McCandless bill amending the exemption law was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Brown bill relating to criminal practice was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill relating to savings banks and trust companies, and giving to banks the right to act as trustees for estates, etc., was referred to the Committee on Public Expenditures, Senator Brown asking that it be not referred to the Judiciary Committee as he was interested in the bill.

A letter was read from Secretary Hawes acknowledging on behalf of the Governor the receipt of the concurrent leper and fire claims resolutions.

Senator Crabbe under suspension of the rules introduced "an act to provide for the incorporation of cities within the Territory of Hawaii."

This is the bill prepared for the Republican Central Committee by R. W. Breckons.

THE SUGAR CROP COMING IN FAST

Almost the entire Inter-Island fleet was in the harbor yesterday, all the boats but the Ke Au Hou coming loaded to the guards with the sugar. The Ke Au Hou would have brought her full quota too, but for the fact that a slight accident compelled her to stop loading at Kilauea and return to this port. She brought 3000 bags of W. G. sugar, as it was. The Kaula came in to port yesterday with 6624 bags of sugar from Kilauea for F. A. Schaefer & Co. Purser McNamara of the Kaula reported, incidentally, that W. J. Kitcher of Honolulu lost one of his chums while lassoing cattle on his range last Friday. The Wailalea came into port yesterday morning with 3300 bags of sugar for Castle & Cooke. The Wailalea brought 2650 bags for Hackfeld & Co. from Kilauea, and the W. G. Hall brought 6000 bags of sugar for the same firm. The purser of the Hall reports sugar on the Garden Isle as follows: Kilauea 2500 bags, Knudsen 1, 600, Makaweli 2500, Gay & Robinson 7500, Kula 1800, McBryde 6000, Lihue 1800, Grove Farm 1000, Hanalei 1440, Makai 13,000, Kilauea 1000.

THIS IS THE REASON when death stalks through the land in the form of pneumonia. The entire defense against this disease is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It always cures and cures quickly. An druggists and dealers sell it. Beware of cheap imitations. Agents for Hawaii Territory.

FORECAST OF THE REPORT ON GREAT COAL STRIKE

Governor Taft of the Philippines May Be Chief Justice of Supreme Court.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, Mar. 6.—The Herald states that the coal commission will recommend:

A ten per cent increase of miners' wages for three years. That operators shall pay by weight instead of by car. The commission gives an indirect recognition of the Union but condemns the boycott.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—It is reported that Governor Taft of the Philippines will succeed Chief Justice Fuller of the Supreme Court when the latter retires.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Fifty-six hundred machinists of this city demand an increase of pay and a day of nine hours.

COLIMA, March 6.—There is renewed activity on the part of the volcano and the people are fleeing to the hills.

BERLIN, March 6.—Sugar producers want the Government to introduce the Austrian system of allotment.

TANGIER, March 6.—The pretender to the throne of Morocco has been captured by the Sultan's troops.

OTTAWA, March 6.—The Government intends to pass a law imposing a Chinese poll tax of \$500.

ROME, March 6.—The health of the Pope has improved.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—It is announced that peace has been restored in Honduras, and that Rear-Admiral Glass will return with his fleet to San Francisco.

HONGKONG, March 6.—Sir Liang Chen Tung, the new Minister of China to the United States, in succession to Wu Ting Fang, sailed today for his post of duty by the Pacific Mail steamship Korea.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—The Democratic caucus of the Senate elected Senator Gorman of Maryland chairman. This action of the caucus indicates that Senator Gorman has resumed his old time place in the councils of his party.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Mar. 7.—The cruiser Chattanooga was launched today. This vessel is one of six, the others being the Des Moines, Cleveland, Denver, Galveston and Tacoma. Each is to cost \$1,141,800.

The Chattanooga is a second-class protected cruiser of a type which is called a slight improvement over the cruiser Raleigh. Her length over all is 308 feet, two inches; her beam is forty-three feet, and her full-load displacement is 3,400. The contractors were required to secure a speed of sixteen and one-half knots with the vessel.

The fighting power of the new cruiser is centered in a main battery of ten 50-calibre rapid-fire 5-inch rifles of the latest pattern, and in secondary battery of eight 6-pounders, two 1-pounders, and a pair of Colt machine guns. These weapons will be mounted on the spar and the main decks—two, one forward and one aft, on the spar deck, where they will have commanding fields of action, and the eight remaining in the broadside batteries of the main-deck.

TACOMA, Mar. 7.—Benson, the murderer, has been captured. He was a convict in the Washington State prison at Olympia and on March 1st made a desperate dash for liberty. He killed the jailer and got away and has been in hiding since.

GREEN FALLS, N. Y., Mar. 7.—Nineteen laborers were drowned today in the Hudson river near this point by the capsizing of a scow which had eighty men on board.

NEW YORK, Mar. 7.—The Dresser Company, commission merchants, have failed for \$1,000,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Mar. 7.—A strike of 40,000 coal miners in Illinois has been averted by a six-cent raise.

PHILADELPHIA, Mar. 7.—A strike has been declared in the works of the American Bridge Company, employing 2000 hands.

MONTREAL, Mar. 7.—In a fire on a steamer here, two were killed and seventy-five injured.

CHICAGO, Mar. 7.—The Republicans have nominated Graess Stewart for mayor.

BUDAPEST, March 8.—A demonstration by socialists here today led to a riot which was only quelled when the police succeeded in dispersing the mob. The battle between the socialists and the police raged for several hours and much damage was done to property and several persons were seriously wounded.

NEW YORK, March 8.—A heavy fog spreads over the entire harbor and in consequence traffic is practically suspended. The ferry feel their way across the rivers but not always without accident. The collisions have occurred between such vessels but no loss of life resulted.

NEW YORK, March 8.—A great mass meeting was held today in the interest of the plan to raise funds for the Beecher Memorial. Addresses were made by Ex-President Cleveland and Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court.

PANAMA, March 8.—In a desperate battle just reported, Ferrera, leader of the government forces, was killed and his entire army captured. The rebels were completely successful and the federal troops have been scattered.

SAINT THOMAS, D. W. I., March 8.—Heavy earthquakes reported from many parts on the island of Santo Domingo. Volcanic outbreaks are feared.

FERGUSON, B. C., March 8.—By an explosion of gas in a mine here today, four miners lost their lives.

TRANSLATIONS AND THE WORK OF PROOF READERS OCCUPY HOUSE TIME

Printing Committee Work Is Brought Up Early
and Nothing Else Has a Chance
Up to Adjournment.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

What will be the disposition of the House as to pay for the work of putting into the vernacular the bills presented to it, is still undecided, though there was a breezy half hour spent on it yesterday. The House adjourned during the talking. There was a report made showing the men who are doing the work, but despite Mr. Harris' demand that the bills for work done be shown to the House they did not come in.

The session of the lower body was unproductive of result other than the submission of a few reports, for the discussion of the matter of pay consumed all the time left after translations were made. There were a number of newly printed bills laid before the members and the outlook is that there will be some work done upon these, as soon as the committees get down to the labor of considering them in earnest.

The Senate did some hard work during the morning, giving a large number of measures second reading, among them those affecting court procedure and passed to third reading the emergency appropriation bill, adding to it a clause which will permit of the widening and straightening of the Waialae road, so that the Rapid Transit line may be pushed along. The business was left in good condition and the bills are well advanced.

WORK OF THE LOWER HOUSE

The Military Committee reported as follows, as the first business of the House: In favor of appropriating \$5,000 for armory for Co. I, N. G. H., at Wailuku; \$5,000 instead of \$15,000 for an armory at Hilo; against an appropriation for the Hilo band, on the ground that it was a local institution.

FAVOR MANY ROADS.

The Committee on Public Lands reported at length, Wright dissenting, with a minority report favoring \$20,000 for Kona roads, dropped by the committee. The report contains: \$3000 for extension of road leading from Honanau to Keokea, South Kona; \$2500 instead of \$3000 as in the resolution, for a road from the Keel end of Honanau road to Palipoko; \$5000 for a road from Kalahiki (uka) to Pahoehe (uka); \$6000 for new road from Hoekana beach to Keala beach, and from Keala to Keokea, mauka; \$5000 for road from Maalea to Lahaina, Maui; \$4000 for road from Keahualono to Kiholo, North Kona; \$5000 for repair of road from Kiholo to Huehue, North Kona; \$25,000 for repair of roads in Kau; \$14,250 for bridges on Oahu; \$8000 for road from Waimea to Nohonakalua, South Kohala; \$4000 for repair of road from Waimea to Maawakea, South Kohala; \$10,000 for a new road from upper end of Kaahuhuu road to Waimea road; \$10,000 for new graded road from J. G. Jones' store at Kukuihaele plantation to join the Kaahuhuu road; \$3000 for constructing new roads, etc., from Pail Kahuahine to Kukuihaele; \$2000 for repairing road from Kukuihaele church to Kapulena church; \$3000 for repair of road from Kapulena church to Puaheli; \$4000 for repairing road from Puaheli gulch to Halekolu gulch; \$6000 for repairing road from Nohonakalua to Pololikamau; \$3000 for repairing road from Kukuihaele church to Kapulena church.

Kupihua presented petitions of many citizens of the Fifth District, praying for a public cemetery and other health regulations were received and referred to the Health Committee. A large number of bills were ready and were distributed to members.

FIGHT OVER PRICES.

The Printing Committee reported that 104 bills had been sent to various offices to be printed at the rate of \$1.50 a page and submitted the following list of translators: Enoch Johnson, J. M. Poeper, D. H. Kahaula, John Sheldon, W. J. Coelho, John Kea, George Markham, John Wise, C. Pianaia, William Rathburn, Charles Blake, Charles Nottley, D. Kalaokalani, Jr., and J. A. Akina.

Harris said that his resolution called for the bills incurred by the Printing Committee. The Speaker said that he wanted to call attention of the committee to the fact that the committee had no right to employ translators. He read the rules to show that the official interpreter was responsible for translations and had the choice of his assistants with the consent of the Speaker.

He said the Speaker was responsible for the conduct of the business of the House. In the list presented the chair could realize that competent men as well as incompetents had been employed. The committee, he said, had no authority to hire men to work as translators.

WILL PAY NO MORE.

Under the circumstances, he said, he would be obliged to rule that work contracted for would be paid for at the rate of 50 cents a page and the vote of the House would be necessary to secure any larger pay.

Harris raised the point that his resolution called for the amounts expended and yet he could not find that the committee had furnished the information. He then moved the adoption of the minority report of the Printing Committee. This was called up and Kuma-lae took the floor to urge an allowance for proof reading. He said the labor was necessary and that the House by refusal would compel the committee to pay bills incurred. He said it would be foolish to employ men and not pay them. He asserted that printers did not want to do the work until they found that some one else was doing it. He said the proofreaders were the translators.

LABOR ON THE BOND ISSUE AT WASHINGTON

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—Difficulties in the way of the Hawaiian bonds have delayed the issue. It is realized that the law, authorizing payment of fire claims, was not carefully drawn and that knowledge now possessed, could have been used profitably to improve the measure before it was acted upon by Congress.

However, the issue of bonds will probably be ready by the time this letter reaches Honolulu. But it may take longer. There have been annoying delays because of the divided jurisdiction between the Department of the Interior and the Treasury Department and what is several people's business is nobody's business. The low rate of interest, four per cent, considering the brief term, which was emphasized in a cabergram from here a couple of weeks ago, has proven a constant stumbling block. Mr. W. O. Smith and Mr. J. G. Pratt have been working diligently with the Treasury Department and the Department of the Interior authorities to expedite the negotiations. Were it not for their presence here it is doubtful if Hawaii would see anything of the bonds for some months. It is probable that the bonds will be so drawn as to be payable, principle and interest, in New York or gold.

WILCOX GETS NOTHING.

Delegate Wilcox has been unable to proceed any farther with his bill for the modification of election laws in Hawaii. As stated in my last letter the Committee on Territories only agreed to report the bill so that Mr. Wilcox could go back to Hawaii and say that he had done something this winter. He has introduced several petitions from people in the islands which have been referred to the House Committee on Territories, where they will repose. These petitions are as follows:

Petitions of 606 voters of Honolulu, Hawaii, for the enactment of a law to provide the Hawaiian citizens with homesteads from the public lands in Hawaii.

Also, petitions of 455 voters of Honolulu, for the enactment of a law transferring all Territorial lands for the purposes of counties, towns and municipalities.

Also, petitions of 579 voters of Honolulu, for the enactment of a law transferring the care and maintenance of the leper settlement of Kalaupapa, Molokai, to the Federal Government; also to make it a leper reservation for the United States and Hawaii alone.

Also, resolution of the Home Rule Party of the Territory of Hawaii, commending and urging the speedy enactment by Congress of certain recommendations made by the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

A patent has been granted to Mr. Robert Scott, of Honolulu, for a machine for conveying and loading crops of merchandise.

The Senate, at the request of Senator Foraker, has ordered the printing of 1,682 copies of the report and appendices of the Mitchell subcommittee report on the Hawaiian Islands.

E. P. DOLE IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. E. P. Dole, of Honolulu, former Attorney General of Hawaii, arrived here three days ago and is a guest at the Riggs House. "I had a very pleasant trip here from Honolulu," said he last evening, "I stopped a couple of days in San Francisco and then started on over the Southern Pacific for the east, carrying one day in New Orleans. "Since arriving here I have been preparing myself for the argument before the Supreme Court next week, March 2, of the Osaki case. Mr. Richards, the Solicitor General of the Department of Justice, lately appointed to be judge of the Sixth Circuit Federal court, will be associated with me and Mr. R. J. Couderc, of New York, will argue on the other side. Mr. Couderc pronounces this case the most important from a constitutional standpoint of any since the Dred Scott case."

Mr. Dole plans to take a trip east after the argument of his case. He will go to Boston to visit relatives and may also go up to Skowhegan, Me., his native town, for a visit to other relatives.

MORE COMMISSIONS.

Mr. W. O. Smith is making good progress towards securing a commission from the land office and from the Marine Hospital Service to visit Hawaii this summer. This will be done without any additional appropriation from Congress. There is good reason to suppose that the plan of Mr. Smith as to these commissions will be carried out successfully.

CUBAN SUGAR.

Hon. Max J. Baehr, United States Consul at Cienfuegos, Cuba, has forwarded to the State Department, under date of January 23, an account of the sugar crop in Santa Clara, in which he says:

"The sugar-cane-grinding season commenced about a month ago, and, deeming it of interest to commerce to have information as to the sugar crop in the Province of Santa Clara, I submit the following statement:

"All the 'ingenios' (sugar estates) in this province are now grinding, and a good crop is anticipated by the planters, who are much elated, as the production will be larger than last year, and the price for sugar is already considerably higher.

"This province produced last year 279,559 tons, and it is estimated that this year's production will exceed the last by 55,624 tons; in fact, some of the ingenios have now more cane standing in their fields than they will be able to grind, as the grinding has to be stopped in the latter part of May, when the rainy season sets in.

"There have come into Cienfuegos 101,587 bags, and about 55,000 of these were sold at 2.5 cents per pound, the rest having been stored to await better prices, which are not expected until the reciprocity treaty has been ratified. The treaty is the sole hope of the planters."

ERNEST G. WALKER.

CAPITAL READY FOR THOSE WHO ARE WILLING TO ENGAGE IN FIBER PLANTING ON OAHU

The men who are behind the Hawaiian Fiber Company and the Oahu Railway and Land Company have reached the conclusion that they are so well satisfied with the prospect for certain profit to follow the cultivation here of sisal on a large scale that they will back practical farmers, who wish to engage in the growing of the product, who on their part, will show an evidence of wishing to engage, in good faith, in the cultivation of the fiber plant.

The proposition, to put it in few words, is this: The Oahu Railway Company has title to large bodies of land that are believed to be adapted for the growing of sisal. It is proposed that these lands shall be rented in small tracts to men wishing to engage in sisal production, the Hawaiian Fiber Company to mill their product and extract the fiber, the rent for the land to be paid in a certain percentage of the fiber yielded. This is probably the best proposition ever made for the encouragement of small farming in a perfectly practical way on the islands.

The men who are behind it, and who are willing to back the sisal grower, have the money to do what they propose to do, and are perfectly responsible in every way. A mill will be put up to macerate the sisal and prepare the fiber for market, and the growers can haul their product to this mill and have it prepared for shipment. And the grower, moreover, can take any sized tract of land he thinks he can handle.

In the case of men who wish to engage in the industry on a large scale, operating their own mills, provision will be made for leasing them tracts of land of any size they may desire. Thus the farmer can mill his own product, or he can have it milled for him at one of the larger mills—it is intended to have several if the plan succeeds—to be built by the owners of the land. Lands that are now lying idle will thus be brought under cultivation, to the profit of the owners, and to the building up of a number of prosperous communities where are now vast waste tracts that are practically worthless as they lie. The railway company, of course, will make a profit also from the hauling of the sisal. Its policy will be to build so long as the industry is developed and the island of Oahu is made the home of thousands of active and wide-awake American

farmers, raising their families on the soil.

In connection with the interest at present being aroused in sisal, the Fiber Company has also undertaken a number of tests, whose results will tend to establish a wide knowledge of the adaptability of soils of various quality and at divers elevations for the growing of sisal. It has been claimed that fiber grown on the lower and drier lands was of greater length and of somewhat higher quality than that raised on the richer soils of the higher lands, where there was a great precipitation, but on the other hand that the yield of the sisal plants on the higher lands was greater in bulk. With a view to establish the truth or falsity of these claims, the fiber company has been getting samples of sisal grown on various kinds of soil and at different elevations, extracting the fiber and sending it to experts on the mainland for their opinion as to its length, quality and general adaptability for commercial uses.

Tests of the fiber grown in several different localities have already been made in this way, with results so far that are eminently satisfactory in all cases. Notably, there has been received the expert's report on a lot of fiber grown on the Lelehuia tract, at an elevation of between 800 and 900 feet above sea level, and on land that is very rich, with a heavy annual rainfall. This land lies right alongside the colony lands at Wahiawa, in fact, and is of the same quality in all respects. The expert reported that the sample of fiber submitted was equal to the best that is grown in Yucatan—and that is about as good as there is. Yucatan, in fact, is the place where is grown the finest quality of sisal grown in the world. If sisal of a marketable quality can be grown on the high lands as well as on the low, dry coral lands, there is no reason why its production should not become in time one of the chief sources of the wealth of the islands.

The Fiber Company, whose address is 612, asks growers of sisal in all parts of the islands to send increased samples, to be tested under this arrangement to get the expert's opinion. Not more than two dozen pieces of the plant will be wanted from each grower. These will be put through the mill, and will then be marked and the fiber packed most carefully and sent to the United States for submission to the judges. The results from each lot, of course, as they

PORTORICANS ARE KICKING SENATE IS READY FOR ITS WORK

Make Complaint to
Government at
Washington.

Under a Special
Order Action
Begins.

(From Monday's daily.)

County bill work should mark the action of both houses of the Legislature today. It is certain that the Senate proposes to begin active and close labor along that line, and all that remains to be done then is to get the bill before the House.

The work of the upper body begins under a rule which fixes the order of the three most important measures. The county law will come up first, then the loan and finally the appropriation measures, these three occupying the attention of the upper body until they have been completed. The only possible hitch is that the English version of the county law may not be complete, although it has been definitely promised. The most recent delay in the consideration of county legislation was in no way due to either printer or committee, but a misunderstanding was, in reality, back of it all. The measure, as introduced, was that of the Republican commission, the pamphlet form measure being submitted. It was the intention of the Republican members to have printed only the Hawaiian version, and to follow the measure through the committee, using the pamphlet printed by the Republican committee.

This sounded well enough, but when the time came it did not pan out properly. Speaker Beckley had not thoroughly understood the proposal, and when on Friday the Hawaiian version was on hand and action was proposed, he vetoed procedure under any such course. He said it would be necessary to have an English bill, printed in regular form, so that amendments could be followed closely by all the members of the House, which, in his opinion, would be impossible and likely to produce confusion. Consequently he ordered an English copy printed, and this it is that will cause the delay, if any occurs.

In the House, the plan is the same as has been contemplated from the first. If the bill is brought before the body at all the plan is to pass the bill on second reading by title, then refer it to the committee of the whole, and at once move to go into committee. Should this be done the committee would make the bill the daily order, and nothing would be allowed to interfere, except the emergency appropriation bill, which it is desired to pass with as much speed as possible, as the road work on this island is pau until money is forthcoming.

The Republican situation is clearing. The outlook is that there will be a getting together of the various elements, though several of the Hawaiian members have declared they will not act longer with certain of their own party. There was to have been a caucus yesterday of the members of the lower house, but only four of the majority showed up at the hour set, and after a good long wait they called it off and separated to their homes to get a good rest for the battles of today.

There was a caucus of Republican members, however, during the afternoon. It followed the gathering at Pualelani. The decision of the Kuma-lae men was that there should be no delay as to the immediate rushing through of a county measure. Little discussion was had on the subject of amendments, for the plan is to secure some kind of work and thus avoid the charge of delaying the session for selfish reasons.

The Home Rulers have not abandoned hope that they will be able to score, and largely too, on the consideration of the county bill. It is not the intention of the minority to again attempt to force their bill, according to what has become the gossip of the day, but rather to move the various sections of their measure as substitutes for the sections of the Republican measure as they come up. There has been promised some Republican support for various features of the Home Rule bill, and consequently it is thought that there may be a large number of amendments before the measure goes up to the Senate.

Among these are said to be sections placing the schools in the absolute control of the counties and providing Territorial aid for them. The district magistrates and the road boards are proposed to be elected instead of appointed, as is provided in the bill submitted by the Republicans. It is understood, also, that the Home Rulers will oppose the proposal for a Territorial Board of Equalization.

There was no quorum at the proposed meeting of the Republican Territorial committee on Saturday evening.

MONEY WAITING IN WASHINGTON

Governor Dole received the following cablegram yesterday from the Secretary of the Interior:

"WASHINGTON, March 7.—To Governor, Hawaii.—Territorial bonds and regulations under Fire Claims Act ready for shipment. Has Legislature appropriated and Governor remitted to Secretary Treasury money for expenses incident to disbursement of Federal appropriation by representative of Treasury Department who will go to Honolulu."

HITCHCOCK.

"Secretary."

ed, will be sent to the grower, the entire test being made free of charge. The value of a test of this kind can hardly be estimated, but growers of sisal will understand how much it will mean to them. If they are raising fiber of the first class, this will advise them of the fact and give them some pointers as to its disposition with the largest amount of profit to themselves.

The Oahu Railway Company yesterday obtained samples of sisal from the Government Agricultural Experiment Station, on Punchbowl, and this will be sent to Hawaii to have the fiber extracted preparatory to making the test. This is from the western end of land, the Waialae forest region, in fact, and will be a good test of sisal grown on high land.

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Among these are said to be sections placing the schools in the absolute control of the counties and providing Territorial aid for them. The district magistrates and the road boards are proposed to be elected instead of appointed, as is provided in the bill submitted by the Republicans. It is understood, also, that the Home Rulers will oppose the proposal for a Territorial Board of Equalization.

There was no quorum at the proposed meeting of the Republican Territorial committee on Saturday evening.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY is intended especially for coughs, colds, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received giving accounts of the good works of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy; of aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured of severe colds that have yielded simply to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough has shown that it cures that disease of all dangerous results. It is especially prized by mothers because it contains nothing injurious; and there is no real danger in giving it, even to babies. It always cures and cures quickly. All druggists and dealers sell it. Beware of cheap imitations. Agents for Hawaii Territory.

(Continued on Page 2)

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu,
H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
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Per Month, Foreign \$1.50
Per Year, Foreign \$15.00
Per Year, Foreign \$15.00

—Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

TUESDAY MARCH 10

A FRIEND ON THE MAINLAND.

The people of these islands have made one friend on the mainland whose friendship promises to have a far-reaching value, difficult to estimate, but certain to be very great. This is Dr. W. C. Wile, who will be remembered as the gentleman who delivered to a crowded house here, for the benefit of charity, an illustrated lecture on "Passion Play" of Ober-Ammergau. Dr. Wile is the editor of the New England Medical Monthly, and was formerly president of the American Medical Association. It will be seen, therefore, that he is a man of standing in his profession, and of much wider fame than is common with physicians. That he is also a fair-minded observer, having the faculty to tell intelligently of what he sees, is shown by the manner in which he manifested his friendship for Hawaii since his return to the mainland.

It seems that, unknown to most people here, Dr. Wile came down to the islands with a view, primarily, to making a close study of leprosy here, and the San Francisco newspapers that reached here by the steamer Alameda yesterday show that he has been relating some of his conclusions since his return. These conclusions are in every way favorable to the Hawaiian system of dealing with this dread scourge. In an interview in one of the San Francisco papers, Dr. Wile has this to say of the decrease of the disease here:

"I can say positively from my own investigations that leprosy is not on the increase among the natives of the Hawaiian Islands. On the contrary, it is most decidedly on the decrease, and the present system of rigid inspection and segregation is slowly but gradually wiping out all trace of the disease on all of the islands of the beautiful Hawaiian group, excepted. I was present at the investigation of seventeen leper suspects by the Hawaiian Health Board and was afforded every facility for studying the whole leper question, and I want to say that in the handling of the leper question the Hawaiian authorities are moved by the most humane and charitable feelings possible. They have made the leper colony at Molokai a garden spot, where the leper patients are made as comfortable and happy as their unfortunate afflictions will permit."

Again, speaking of the scheme to make Molokai the dumping ground for all the lepers of the country, Dr. Wile says:

"The unfortunates at Molokai are being cared for most scientifically and humanely, and to disturb its present management would be to do a terrible wrong. I believe that we should let the Hawaiians take care of their own lepers as they have been accustomed to do for years and we should take care of ours. It would be unfair for us to force the Territorial government to care for lepers found in this country, as recommended by the Congressional committee, and certainly unjust to the fair name of Hawaii to designate its settlement as the haven for all lepers. That government would find it a difficult matter to replace all the experienced people now in charge of Molokai, and all medical men who have visited the place will join me in this expression of opinion."

These expressions contain the views of a man who, from his profession, must be regarded as an expert on all questions affecting disease and health. Naturally they will carry more weight on the mainland than would the views of any layman, however learned or influential. A doctor, speaking of disease, talks by the card. And the people of this Territory will be grateful to Dr. Wile, moreover, for the evident spirit that he shows to correct some misapprehensions that are more widespread on the mainland than they would be if Hawaiian conditions were more perfectly understood. The people down here are not afraid of men who will only adhere to the truth. It is irresponsible adventurers, given to reckless statements, that find their way into print because of their sensational elements, that hurt us most. It is a far cry to the mainland, and contradictions travel slowly.

Mr. Morgan of Alabama arose in the Senate the other day to remark that "Cullom of Illinois spoke words as 'false as any that ever came out of the mouth of an imp of hell.' Of course Mr. Morgan is old enough to know better—but we should not expect too much from the Hawaiian Legislature after that."

The formation of a coffee trust by these Brazilian gentlemen would indicate that the South Americans are learning from us more ways of tangling us up in trouble than are to be gleaned from their favorite interpretation of the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Castro of Venezuela is now learning, with some pain, that the Monroe doctrine does not cover a general scheme of ways and means to avoid the payment of old debts.

When the Cuban Railway places its lands at the disposition of practical men who desire to grow sugar on chance, there would seem to be something pretty substantial about this talk of small farming.

Advisers from the mainland indicate that Mr. Hearst is really beginning to take himself seriously as a candidate for the Presidency. However, there are more seriously old millions of others.

AN EDITOR IN SMALL FARMING.

The editor of the Hawaii Herald is doubtful about small farming, having tried it himself, and expresses his views as follows:
The man who wants to try small farming in Hawaii should visit the vegetable stores and ascertain the products grown here. The list could be written on a collar band and there would be room to spare. The writer farmed once and intended to emulate Greeley and write a book so that the world might learn just how much he knew about agriculture. The cut worms deprived him of the pleasure and profit that might have been his. Farming in Oahu might be made a pastime but never a profitable business. Around the fourteen-mile post there is a garden which covers several acres and the view from the road is beautiful, but get closer and examine the product and you will find a collection of hardy Japanese chow chow which Anglo-Saxons in Hilo eat for the want of something better. Celery grown on this island lacks flavor and the brittleness which makes the mainland article desirable. For one, possibly two crops, the potatoes will be of fair size and after that they dwindle to the size of marbles. "Mr. Dooley," in the Hawaiian Star tells the story in a few words and the story is true. The Herald favored bringing people here to engage in small farming until the editor tried the experiment and he gave up country life because the freight charges on the vegetables taken from Hilo to the farm were so high that an ordinary onion became a luxury.

The trouble with the editor of the Herald is that he confounds small farming with market-gardening. Many other critics of the small farm movement do the same. But it is not to raise potatoes in competition with California and cabbages, string beans and carrots in competition with the local Chinese truck-raisers that small farmers are wanted to till Hawaiian soil. The small farmer may, indeed, count upon raising vegetables, poultry, fruits, honey, hogs and dairy products for his own consumption and merely casual sale, but his reliance must be on export products such as sisal, pineapples, high-grade bananas, vanilla beans, castor beans, coffee (in case the bounty is granted), and limes. Every one of these products has proved its adaptability to Hawaiian soil and climate and has an open and permanent market on the coast.

The experience of the editor of the Herald in cultivating vegetables is not, therefore, an argument against small farming in Hawaii. It merely goes to prove how easily a white man can be beaten in market-gardening by a Chinaman.

COUNTY BILL ACTIVITY.

There are conditions under which the passage of fifteen days of the session of the Legislature without a great deal of actual work done, will not be deemed lost. If the members have got down to hard work at last; realize that the time has come for action and not words and will abandon obstruction and all pull together for the right and best, then the one-fourth of the tour of duty of the members has been well spent.

Beginning today actual exertion upon the lines of the declarations of the political parties will commence. In the Senate operations begin under a rule providing that the order from this time shall be the County, Loan and Appropriation measures, until each is finished. Unfortunately the majority of the House could not see it this way and the result is the flying hours promise to be encumbered with kahuna and curfew measures before the main law of the session comes up. There are many measures which deserve consideration, but it is not always these which are favored. The outlook is not the happiest but there is some hope.

The Republicans will try and force the County bill upon the House once more. There is another printing job uncompleted and though promised for this morning there is always a possible hitch. If it does not occur, then the plan will be to take up the bill immediately. There is the completion of the economy fight to be pulled off this morning, and it will be to the finish and not abandoned, for care of finances is as much a Republican pledge as any other plank of the platform.

SAVED BY TECHNICALITIES.

Legal technicalities here in Hawaii are elsewhere a stumbling block of justice. They are the peculiar bane of American law and do more than all else to bring the administration of justice into derision and contempt. In England quibbling over interpretations of a statute has little respect either from courts or juries, but in America it decides grave cases. That is why, although there were 782 homicides in the United States during 1891—the last period of which we have official statistics—the number of legal executions was but 115.

The proportion of convictions to arrests in Hawaii is almost as surprising. According to the report of Chief Justice Frear there were, in the period between 1896 and 1902, 53,639 arrests in Hawaii and 42,915 convictions, leaving the enormous total of 10,724 failures to convict to the aerial credit of technical pleadings in the courts. Of persons arrested for crimes against property 1825 escaped conviction, very many of them on grounds that would not have been tenable in any English court.

Where technicalities are so strongly relied upon as here it is the duty of the Legislature to buttress the laws in every practicable way so that such defenses cannot be made on defects in the verbiage of statutes. There are plain faults in the Hawaiian embezzlement law, which is an old one and not as comprehensive in its terms, even as similar statutes on the mainland. In fact government property can now be stolen, as it has been within the year, without technically violating any statute. Obviously if the Legislature wishes to protect the Treasury it will have to bring the embezzlement law up to date and do that much to preserve the interests of justice from any more Scotch verdicts of "Not proven."

The swallowing of another railroad, raising, rolling stock and all, would indicate that Mr. Morgan now classes himself among the immunes from spring fever. His appetite continues good.

To paraphrase the words of a lamented king of the French nation, how is Nicholas of Russia to drive out of Europe a Turk who continues not to be driven?

Correspondent Churchill, now M. P., says the United States isn't ready to fight, but others have made the same mistake. Love of peace must not be confused with unreadiness for war.

It will keep Chicago brokers up all night trying to catch the chord to which the Armenian millions are attuned. From the past records of the house it will be a sharp.

Some European has long needed a good shaking up.

ADVERTISING AND EXPOSITION.

While all the world is considering what shall be the form of the display of its especial section at the coming St. Louis Exposition, Hawaii is in a state of semi-forgetfulness. Not once has the subject been given prominence in the resolutions or petitions before the Legislature and the Executive suggestions probably will receive their first notice when the appropriation measures are introduced.

The necessity for making an elaborate display of island products and attractions at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is apparent. Hawaii, not Honolulu alone, has felt deeply the depression, which coming after an influx of people and capital, has given a deeper impression of quiet than in reality exists. This too when, with added attraction such as cable and newer and better steamer service, the people of the mainland should be coming to these shores in increased numbers. There is not a member of the community, from fisherman or vendor to banker who would not benefit by the coming of a stream of tourists. It would be a golden stream. Each visitor would be worth a few hundred dollars to the Territory directly and we can but think that the indirect benefits would be greater.

Within the past two weeks a substantial first investment was made by a visitor, he taking about \$25,000 worth of standard shares after seeing the property. This is new capital for the islands and it would be hypercritical to say the benefit of the one does not reach to the many. There are instances of this kind almost weekly, and as soon as the attention of mainland folk is attracted there will be more of these investments.

There is not a business man who does not see the advantages of advertising. From hackmen and boat boys to wholesalers and general agents he who wants to attract the attention and dollars of another makes known why and does not stop with once. The business men have undertaken the advertising of Honolulu, the Governor has recommended and the resolution has been reported. Fifty visitors in one year, drawn by the advertisements which could be spread broadcast with the money asked, would bring into the Territory more each than would leave the Territory's treasury. One visitor who departed last week took away \$600 worth of curiosities and mats, the latter purchased direct from the maker, showing how close to the people is this matter of visitors. He said his family had expended \$25 on leis while here and his crinoline bill was above \$125.

If this is not a legitimate use of public money, then the theory that government is to secure the greatest degree of happiness and prosperity for the greatest number is a mistaken one.

But again the exposition will be a congress of the nations and states, and each must bear its part well. Hawaii should have its own building and a display worthy of the Territory. Money for such a purpose should not be given with a grudging hand. For every dollar expended a golden eagle will return and wise business policy as well as civic pride prompts the making of a liberal appropriation for advertising and exposition purposes.

Cal. Henri Watterson seems to have done it again. He now cries for a anal wide enough to prevent Uncle Sam from stepping over into South America at any future time.

American missionaries must not put out for an explanation when they find the label on a new Chinese god, "Made in Philadelphia."

Castro has had a touch of Bowen's quality in diplomacy, he might borrow Miles or Wood to run his fighting end for awhile.

Charlie Sam seems to have come out of the Venezuela mix up with his Monroe doctrine on straight at least.

Amelia might make good use of the Hungarian Revoluta fighting spirit in the Turkey shooting game later.

Well, here is you tip-top, and here is your new Shamrock is—here is the best yacht afloat.

Nothing has been heard of a candidate to underwrite the ex-slave pension scheme.

WANTS IT ALL FOR HIMSELF.

The small farmer who has a good thing and wants to keep it appears in the Bulletin with a plaint against publicity. His view is that if other small farmers are induced to come here and through them the islands are made to produce pineapples up to their limit, or anywhere near it, the price of the fruit will run down and the farmers who are now making a good deal of money will have to take less. Precisely the same thing used to be said by the pioneer orange, lemon and raisin-growers of Southern California, but other producers came in and built the section up to a far greater per capita wealth than it ever had before, created a larger market at home than the original growers had at a distance, —to say nothing of a continental market besides—and dotted the land with cities, villages, farms, railroads, manufacturing, schools, churches and all the other adjuncts of a high civilization. It is the consensus of testimony there that the pioneers profited by the change. Some sold their land at a large advance and went into other lines which the growth of urban interests suggested; and those who remained got the benefit of the expanded market made by the railroads which were attracted by the settlement of the country and by the influx of people to villages and cities.

It would be the same way here. Hawaii, with its full probable output of pineapples, is no more likely to drug the market than it was with its sugar; but it is capable of adding immensely to its own revenues. The Bulletin writer says of the pineapple industry:

"The pioneers in its upbuilding in Hawaii have already a prodigious development of pineapple production in Cuba, Florida and Porto Rico to compete with. This, with the Singapore output, and the Bahama product, is sufficiently formidable to the home-grower without having to work against his home papers."

Hawaii has the region west of the Rocky mountains for its own market, subject to no competition which it need fear from Florida or the West Indies. It raises better fruit than any of them and is nearer the demand. Its chief competitor is Singapore, 4,000 and more miles further from the market and subject to the American tariff. When Hawaii gets a name for its wares it can drive Singapore out. The Pacific Northwest, which in a few years will have an enormous population, will take more than one-half our fresh and tinned pineapples, as they come on. This point was justly made by a visiting farmer the other day who suggested that the time would come for Seattle to run a line of small, fast fruit steamers here such as connects Boston with Jamaica. When production becomes great enough the means of transportation would naturally follow.

The creed of the Bulletin writer is the narrowest sort of selfishness and the poorest sort of patriotism and it is, withal, most short-sighted in its business aspects. Had it been followed up by the producers of earlier times, Hawaii today would be a starveling country, sparsely settled, commercially a cipher and not a desirable home for white men or their civilization. What sugar has done for us we see about us; but there remain vast areas of land not suitable for sugar, which will produce other valuable products and extend and amplify that service to civilization which sugar has performed. The citizen who helps make Hawaii produce everything it can sell, is its best friend, irrespective of whether he himself is a producer or not. But the man who tries to keep the unoccupied country as it is so that he can monopolize the trifling market he alone is able to create, can do the soil the most good by getting under it and stimulating cabbages.

ORGANIZED STRENGTH.

(The Official and Commercial Record.)

One of the most encouraging features of Honolulu business life is the growing disposition to take organized action on matters affecting public interests.

In politics, owing largely to the fact that party government is new to the Territory and to the majority of its voters, this tendency has not yet shown marked advance; but among the commercial organizations the gravitation toward combined action is especially noticeable and gratifying.

An unorganized mob is helpless and can accomplish nothing but destruction.

A small but organized body, knowing what it wants, with formulated plans energetically presented and pushed, can accomplish almost anything.

The Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association and the Hawaiian Planters' Association acting in union, can exercise a control over Hawaii's future, greater even, in some respects, than the political organizations.

The more active interest that these and kindred organizations show in the business interests and development of Hawaii, the more rapidly such development will take place.

"In unity there is strength" is a trite old saying, never more vitally true than today, when the whole world is pushing to get into the front rank. Those who push continually and unitedly will get there. Those who do not will fall by the wayside.

The last number of the Electrical Review has a full and interesting description of the laying of the land cables for the Commercial Pacific Cable Company here, and as well a story of how the sea line was received by the Honolulu people. The article is from the pen of Lambert Martin, of the Honolulu company, who was in charge of the land work, and to give a pleasing account of his experience here, and uses his story as well to send greetings to the friends he made while in Honolulu.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

A son was born yesterday to Deputy Sheriff and Mrs. Charles F. Chillingworth.

Consul General Ragsdale of Tientsin will pass through here shortly on his way to his post.

Mrs. J. B. Douglas, wife of Captain Douglas, A. C., of Camp McKinley, arrived in the Alameda yesterday.

Judge W. A. Whiting, who went to Boston recently to place his adopted daughters in school, returned yesterday in the Alameda.

Mrs. G. Castle, wife of the proprietor of the Haymarket Theater, Chicago, arrived in the Alameda yesterday, and is a guest at the Moana Hotel.

Dr. R. I. Moore, the dentist, well and favorably known in the islands, is now a fixture in San Francisco and will be pleased to meet any and all of his island friends in the Parrot Building, No. 825 Market street.

J. K. Brown, the local immigration inspector, says that the visit of Commissioner Sargent has nothing to do with any charges against the Honolulu office. Sargent informed him some time ago that he expected to visit Hawaii this summer.

The March number of the Four-Track News, which will be out about the 1st of the month, will contain, as its leader, an article on "The Islands of the Sea," which pertains to the Hawaiian group exclusively. It is written by Daniel Logan, and beautifully illustrated.

Another mandamus was granted yesterday by Judge Perry in the Kona Sugar Co. case. This mandamus issued out against Judge Edging by the Kapolani Estate on the ground that the judge refused to hear an application to bring suit against the receiver of the Kona Sugar Co.

Compton Moore, brother of Charles E. Moore of Honolulu, died at Iola, Kans., on February 16. He was an attorney and held an office in the State Senate. He was a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Elks. Mr. Moore of this city was unable to attend the funeral, which took place at Iola on February 19.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

L. W. Hayworth, editor of the Hilo Tribune, arrived by the Kinau yesterday.

Judge Robinson was occupied yesterday with the trial of the case of Geo. W. Hayselden vs. Hawaiian Tramways Co. Hayselden was on the stand the greater part of the day.

James Arbuckle Brewster, who was a teacher in the old Post street school in the latter sixties and afterward had a private school at Walluku, has written for the Boston Evening Transcript a description of the Stanford University church, which he pronounced one of the most beautiful in the world.

A young native of the name of Halemano Hookano, aged 22 years, ended a long series of freakish actions by making a murderous attack upon one of his relatives yesterday, thus confirming a suspicion felt for a long time that he was insane. He was examined, therefore, and committed to a lunatic.

The Executive Council held a brief meeting yesterday and discussed fire claims and legislative needs.

F. G. Krause of Kamehameha Schools may be the successor to Wray Taylor as Commissioner of Agriculture.

Edgar Halstead is visiting his relative, Wade Armstrong, in Mexico, where Mr. Armstrong is mining.

Local stockholders in the Chinese telegraph system learned by the steamer yesterday that the Chinese government had abandoned its plan to take over that system. It is further reported that Viceroy Cheng Chi Tung of Hunan Province was an embezzler of funds to a large amount and applied to Sheng, Minister of Posts and Communications, for a loan. Investigations, it is said, showed Sheng to have taken a large amount from the telegraph company of which he was the head and the scheme to take over the lines was abandoned.

THE NIPPON MARU HAD A FAST RUN

With fair weather from start to finish, the Nippon Maru arrived in port yesterday afternoon from San Francisco docking about 3 o'clock, making the run in good time. She carries a large list of passengers, only a few remaining over in Honolulu. She will take away quite a number of people from this port. Among her passengers are Hugo Suter, who goes to Shanghai as the manager of the Deutsch-Asiatic Bank, having been sent out from Germany to take the position. J. P. McCoy, who is connected with the Oriental Life Insurance Company, which has its head office in Honolulu, is a through passenger for Shanghai. Just before leaving San Francisco he was thrown from a horse and sustained a sprained ankle and is now using crutches. Dr. W. R. Cunniss is a well known medical man of California and is on his way to Hongkong.

RHEUMATIC PAINS will soon wear out the strongest constitution. If relief is possible, Chamberlain's Pain Balm will afford it. This liniment has been a boon to thousands of sufferers. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

The last number of the Electrical Review has a full and interesting description of the laying of the land cables for the Commercial Pacific Cable Company here, and as well a story of how the sea line was received by the Honolulu people. The article is from the pen of Lambert Martin, of the Honolulu company, who was in charge of the land work, and to give a pleasing account of his experience here, and uses his story as well to send greetings to the friends he made while in Honolulu.

ain in Stomach

It has been said that a healthy person doesn't know he has a stomach.

How unhealthy the dyspeptic must be!

He feels as if he were all stomach, and one thing that makes him feel so is that pain at the pit of the stomach—sometimes an "all-gone feeling"; sometimes a "burning sensation."

"I suffered from pains in my stomach and could not eat. An old gentleman told me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and after the use of four bottles I gained my appetite, and I was soon completely cured, so that now I feel like a new man. On no account would I be without Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house." (JESSE GALLAN, 71 Commercial St., Portland, Me.)

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Cure dyspepsia, invigorate and tone the whole digestive system.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, March 8, 1903.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid	Ask.
MERCANTILE				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	410	
L. B. Kerr Co., Ltd.	300,000	80	80	
SUGAR				
Kona	5,000,000	20	20	21
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100	47 1/2	48
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,312,750	100		
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	100		30
Honolulu	750,000	100		115
Honokaa	2,000,000	20	15	15
Hilo	500,000	100		
Kahuku	500,000	100		
Kilauea	500,000	100		
Kipahulu	180,000	100		
Koloa	500,000	100		
McBryde Sugar Co. Ltd.	8,500,000	20	4 1/2	
Oahu Sugar Co.	5,000,000	100	106	107 1/2
Onomae	1,000,000	20	22 1/2	
Ookala	500,000	80	9 1/2	10 1/2
Oloa Sugar Co. Ltd.	5,000,000	100		
Olowalu	180,000	100		
Pahoa Sugar Plantation Co.	5,000,000	50	18	
Pacific	500,000	100		250
Pala	750,000	100		
Poepoe	750,000	100		
Pioneer	3,750,000	100		160
Waialua Ag. Co.	4,500,000	100		58
Waialeale	700,000	100		810
Waipahoehoe	352,000	100		
STEAMSHIP CO'S				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	130	
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100	125	
MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100		87 1/2
Hon. E. T. & L. Co.	1,000,000	80	62 1/2	
Mutual Tel. Co.	500,000	100		
O. R. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100	67 1/2	68
BONDS				
Haw. Govt. 5 p. c.				80
Hilo R. R. 5 p. c.				
Hon. E. T. & L. Co.				105
5 p. c.				101
O. R. & L. Co.				104
Oahu P. N. 5 p. c.				100
Oloa P. N. 5 p. c.				100 1/2
Kahuku 5 p. c.				100 1/2
Pioneer Mill Co.				100

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.
Ten Ewa, \$23.75.

SESSION SALES.
Five Ewa, \$23.50.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Day,	BAROM.		THERM.		Wind.....	Clouds	Humidity Relative to 6 a.m.	Fog.....
	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	Min.	Max.				
8 Feb. March	30.00	50.00	59	78	W	4-1	85	2
9	30.00	50.00	59	74	W	1-1	87	2
10	30.00	50.00	59	74	W	1-1	87	2
11	30.00	50.00	59	75	W	1-2	82	1
12	30.00	50.00	58	76	W	1-2	80	1
13	30.00	50.00	58	76	W	1-2	80	1
14	30.00	50.00	57	78	W	1-2	80	1
15	30.00	50.00	57	78	W	1-2	80	1
16	30.00	50.00	57	78	W	1-2	80	1
17	30.00	50.00	57	78	W	1-2	80	1
18	30.00	50.00	57	78	W	1-2	80	1
19	30.00	50.00	57	78	W	1-2	80	1
20	30.00	50.00	57	78	W	1-2	80	1
21	30.00	50.00	57	78	W	1-2	80	1
22	30.00	50.00	57	78	W	1-2	80	1
23	30.00	50.00	57	78	W	1-2	80	1
24	30.00	50.00	57	78	W	1-2	80	1
25	30.00	50.00	57	78	W	1-2	80	1
26	30.00	50.00	57	78	W	1-2	80	1
27	30.00	50.00	57	78	W	1-2	80	1
28	30.00	50.00	57	78	W	1-2	80	1
29	30.00	50.00	57	78	W	1-2	80	1
30	30.00	50.00	57	78	W	1-2	80	1
31	30.00	50.00	57	78	W	1-2	80	1

PLANS BIG FARMERS SCHEME

Edmunds to Start Million Dollar Corporation.

Small farming on a large scale is the plan proposed for Hawaii by H. W. S. Edmunds, a recent arrival in Honolulu from the Orient, where he has promoted similar schemes. In brief Mr. Edmunds proposes to organize a million dollar corporation which will take over some large tract of land and induce American farmers to settle upon it, the company to finance the small farms until they are productive, the land then to be turned over in fee simple to the settler. Negotiations, Mr. Edmunds says, are already under way which may result in the conversion of the 11,000 acre plantation of the Kamalo Sugar Co. into a series of small farms.

"My plan is simply this," said Mr. Edmunds yesterday. "The idea is to get possession of a large tract of land which can be divided up into a number of small farms, a central corporation to own the land and sell it on small payments to white farmers who wish to make a start for themselves. The company is to furnish the land, seed, tools, etc., and the land to be cultivated by the farmers on shares, the company furnishing the capital until the land is made profitable bearing."

"Several local men are interested in the scheme and we expect to organize a company with a million dollars capital. Negotiations are under way for the acquisition of Kamalo plantation, and if that land can not be obtained we will try to get some other similar tract just as large. There are eleven thousand acres in the Kamalo tract. Its acquisition as also the acquisition of any other land will depend entirely upon its suitability for our purposes. We are told there is an abundance of water available and of course this is a sine qua non. The products for the cultivation of which plantations would be established by us for parties desiring same would be all long crops, such as tea, coffee, cocoa, vanilla, sisal hemp, bowstring hemp, Mauritius hemp, rubber, coconuts, dates, pineapples, limes, etc., according to suitability of the land."

"This proposition is essentially for the white man, though in this country other nationalities will have to be employed in bringing the land under cultivation. The scheme should bring many white men here from the States and for all such the proposition is that the company will give them land for their own as long as they fulfill the conditions upon which it is granted them. They must begin work on the land as soon as they are placed in possession by the company and must remain upon and work it in cultivation of crops or in superintendence."

"The company will supply all settlers with rations at a certain fixed rate to be paid when the crops are taken off, also tea and tobacco and the services of a barber when needed. The company will also provide seed, young plants and trees and whatever animals and implements are required in the cultivation of the land. The company is also to direct the manner of cultivation, provide water, drainage, fertilizer and such other things as the colonist may require."

"The colonists are required to devote three days each week to labor on the lands of the company, the remainder of the week to be devoted to their own farms, or this may be changed so that instead half the number of colonists may devote all their time to the company's land, while the remainder of the colony can care exclusively for their own land. One-half of the gross proceeds of the crops raised by the colonists on the land granted them shall belong to the company, the other half belonging to the colonists, after deducting the cost of rations, seed, implements, etc., and a proportion of the cost of harvesting and marketing the crop."

"The advantage of this plan is that a man may after five years' work become the owner in fee simple of his land, and has as well a farm which is paying him a good profit. The crops which the laborers will cultivate in their own land will be one or more of the following as the company may direct, viz: Rice, taro, carrot, sweet potato, yam, squash, pumpkin, artichoke (these serve as foodstuffs for pigs as well as for export), peanut, cassava or manioc, ginger, arrow-root, tobacco, jute, hemp, cotton, ramie, flax, poppy (for oil or opium), sesame, castor oil plant, sunflower, banana, water melon, cantaloupe, guava, tomato, sorghum, alfalfa, Johnson grass or Guinea grass."

"If this plan can be successfully carried it should induce a large number of settlers to come here from the Pacific Coast or elsewhere in the States for it will give everyone a chance to become independent within a few years. Tropical crops always pay best and in a few years under my plan Hawaii should have a big export trade."

"There is a second proposition for the man who by the payment of a certain fixed sum monthly can become the owner of a small plantation or orchard. This would be planted to his order in tea, coffee, cocoa, vanilla, sisal hemp, bowstring hemp, Mauritius hemp, rubber, coconuts, dates, pineapples, limes, and afford the opportunity to any American citizen who wishes to obtain a plantation of his own while continuing to follow his usual trade or occupation."

Mr. H. H. Williams is receiving from an operation for appendicitis.

GAMBLING ON KAUAI

Grand Jury Intimates That Police Are In It.

Walter A. Wright, a brother of Treasurer Wright, and Deputy Sheriff Wm. Crowell, of Waimea, were indicted for embezzlement by the Kauai grand jury, Attorney General Andrews receiving the report in yesterday's mail. There were indictments also for assault, malicious injury, larceny and unlawful assembly.

The grand jury of which H. D. Wishard was foreman reports also the investigation of the alleged acceptance by Sheriff Coney of a \$1,000 bribe from Ako.

The report says: "In connection therewith the jury heard considerable evidence in regard to gambling and the connection of the police therewith in the District of Waimea. The testimony of various witnesses tends to show the acquiescence of the police and in some cases the apparent approval of the police of gambling games carried on in Waimea and Hanalei."

"Bribery of various members of the force was hinted at by various witnesses but the direct testimony on that point was insufficient to warrant the finding of a true bill in any case. In our opinion due diligence is not exercised by the police department toward the suppression of gambling in the District of Waimea."

"In the specific instance where the sheriff of the island, Mr. John H. Coney, was charged with the acceptance of a bribe of \$1,000 from Ako, a Chinese storekeeper in Waimea, the grand jury found that there had been a money transaction between Mr. Coney and Ako wherein the latter paid Mr. Coney \$1,000. This sum Mr. Coney has since returned to Ako in installments. The grand jury do not consider the evidence given of this transaction of sufficient strength to warrant their finding a true bill against Mr. Coney for bribery."

HOUSE NOW READY.

(Continued from Page 1)

A misapprehension, the contract rates should be paid for all translating done so far. He explained that it was not desirable that innocent parties should be made to suffer for the misapprehension in the House itself, and on this explanation the resolution went through and one unpleasant incident was closed.

Mr. Vida offered a resolution providing for certain improvements in the water supply of Nuuanu Valley. Referred to committee on public lands.

CITY BILL PRESENTED.

Mr. Andrade gave notice of the introduction of two bills, as follows, moving that they be passed to first reading by title, under suspension of the rules. An act to provide for the incorporation and government of cities within the Territory of Hawaii.

An act relating to attorneys at law, amending certain statutes on that subject.

The first of Andrade's bills got through all right, but at the reading of the second by title Mr. Kaniho arose to object. He said the House had just passed a resolution to consider only the county bill, and would stick to that. The Speaker ignored him, and so did everybody else—and Andrade's second bill went through to first reading by title.

APPEAL IN CONTEMPT CASES.

Mr. Pali gave notice of the introduction of the following bills, which were read by title under suspension and passed to first reading:

1. An act giving the right of appeal and bail in contempt of court cases.

2. An act to establish and maintain school libraries.

Mr. Kupihea presented a resolution asking the Chief Justice to furnish the House with a list of all the district magistrates in the Territory, when appointed and the dates when their commissions would terminate. Adopted.

Mr. Kaili gave notice of the introduction of three bills to amend the Territorial code. They were passed to first reading by title.

Mr. Aylett introduced a resolution that the stenographer be allowed fifteen cents a folio for transcribing the minutes of the House. Carried.

AFTER RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mr. Vida introduced the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

"Resolved, That any further appropriation of subsidy to the Oahu Railway and Land Company be made only on condition that the said company employ only citizen labor."

This precipitated a discussion, Harris moving that the matter should go to the judiciary committee for an opinion as to the right of the House in the premises, the members being in ignorance as to the charter under which the railway company was operated. He thoroughly favored Mr. Vida's proposition as to the employment of citizen laborers, but thought that the House should have a legal opinion before proceeding. He moved, therefore, that the resolution go to the judiciary committee. Mr. Vida accepted this as an amendment, providing the committee could give an opinion in five days. Mr. Andrade of the judiciary committee said that five days was not enough, the committee being pretty fully occupied, and asked for ten. At this Kaniho jumped to his feet and began to say a lot of things in Hawaiian.

KANIHO IS SQUELCHED.

"You're out of order," said the Speaker, tapping on his desk with the gavel. "Mr. Andrade has the floor."

Kaniho kept on talking.

"Sit down," said the Speaker. "I order you."

CHICAGO WILL HAVE WIRELESS TO KANSAS CITY

Armour Plans First New Service as Connecting Link Between Branches of Packing Business.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

CHICAGO, Ill., March 8.—Chicago will have the first commercial installation of a wireless telegraph system on this continent. Negotiations are practically concluded for the construction of stations, here and at Kansas City, for the Armour Packing Company. The distance through which the messages must travel will be about 400 miles and the Marconi people are now working on the heights of stations and expect to be able to begin the construction very soon.

The Armour Company is one of the heaviest patrons of telegraph companies, and it has been figured out that there will be a substantial saving in expense, if the great packing houses of the firm here and in Kansas City are connected directly.

PARIS, March 8.—Cleo de Merode, the famous French beauty, is to marry a wealthy Pole. Rumors have connected her with many marriages but this time it is emphatically stated that there is no mistake.

Cleo de Merode is one of the bubbles that have risen among the gayeties of Parisian life. As an actress and a beauty she rose quickly to fame. She has had many "affairs" and announcements of her engagement have been many. She visited America and for a time was the rage, chiefly because of the adoption of her mode of wearing her hair, low over the forehead and drooping back to the ears. Her name has frequently been connected with that of wealthy young Americans and stories were once current connecting her with an American who now aspires to the presidency.

CARACAS, Venezuela, March 8.—Revolutionists today have succeeded in gaining such a foothold that the outlook is very serious. The government has blockaded the Orinoco river, the port of Carupano, and Puerto Guzman Blanco. The latter is the port of the city of Barcelona. The rebels hold all these places, being the principal ones in eastern Venezuela.

Barcelona is about a hundred and fifty miles east of Caracas and Carupano is about a hundred miles farther east. Both Barcelona and Carupano are important cities. The rebels now control the greater portion of the districts along the Orinoco river.

ROME, March 8.—Despite the orders of his physicians to the contrary the Pope today granted audience to thousands of the Jubilee pilgrims who have been in the city for many days awaiting the occasion. The bulletin as to the health of His Holiness early this morning indicated continued improvement, and the announcement of the audience was made by his special command. He showed the effect of his illness but stood the strain of the audience fairly well.

WATERBURY, Conn., March 8.—Striking carmen attacked a street car under control of non-union employees this morning. In the battle a policeman was killed. Many rioters were arrested before the mob was dispersed.

SEATTLE, March 8.—News from Dawson city says that an entire family consisting of the father, mother and three children was burned to death in a road house, near that place.

ELKINS, W. Va., March 8.—In a fire which destroyed the principal hotel tonight six guests were burned to death. The extreme cold made it impossible to fight the fire with any success.

JAMES H. BLOUNT PASSES AWAY AT HIS GEORGIA HOME

MACON, Ga., March 8.—James H. Blount, former member of Congress from this district, who has been known for ten years as "Paramount" by reason of the title given to him by President Cleveland, on the occasion of the appointment as commissioner to investigate affairs in Hawaii, died at his home here today. His lungs have been affected for some years and he has weakened steadily since two years ago he was stricken with paralysis.

Kaniho sat down, accordingly, and then it was agreed to give the judiciary committee ten days to report on the resolution.

Mr. Vida presented a second resolution, which on his motion was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Superintendent of Public Works is requested to furnish this House with a comparative annual statement, since 1888, of the amount of revenue derived from wharfage by the government and the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assuming that said company has charged government rates."

Vida also read a number of bills, of the introduction of which he had given notice, and they were passed to first reading by title. He further introduced a new bill, which took the same course, to license the sale of opium, and to forbid the maintenance of opium smoking joints.

Mr. Kupihea introduced a resolution appropriating \$10,000 for the extension of the water main on Queen street. Referred to the public improvement committee.

SUBSIDY FOR STEAMER.

Mr. Pali introduced a resolution to pay a subsidy of \$500 to any company that would run and maintain a steamer between Kohala, Kona and Kau. To public improvement committee.

Mr. Wright asked a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill of which he had given notice on Friday, and it passed to first reading by title. He also gave notice of the introduction of the following bills, which were read by title and passed to first reading:

An act to encourage the coffee industry in the Territory of Hawaii.

An act to amend sections 186 and

NO JURY FOR JACKSON

Hard to Find Men to Hear the Arson Case.

The trial of Nigel Jackson, charged with arson in the first degree, was begun yesterday and closed without a jury having been obtained.

The panel was exhausted twice during the day and upon adjournment Judge De Bolt issued a special venire for twenty jurors to appear this morning. There were eleven men in the jury box at the hour of adjournment, and each side has but two additional peremptory challenges to exercise.

Jackson is the ex-police officer who is accused of setting fire to the Friel home in Nuuanu, and which caused the death of three persons, including his wife. Mrs. Friel and a daughter were also the victims of the fire. Jackson pleaded not guilty and stoutly maintains his innocence.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Robinson granted the motion to set aside the order dismissing the case of Good Hope Building Association vs. F. J. Amweg et al., and the cause is restored to the calendar.

The petition to have a guardian appointed for Lahapua Halsey, an insane person, was dismissed upon petitioner's motion by Judge Gear.

The following indictments were dismissed yesterday on motion of the Attorney General: John Brown and Snow Taylor, robbery; Roger James, burglary; Taylor Snow, burglary, and Grant Snow, burglary.

B. H. Wright has been granted thirty days to file a bill of exceptions.

Judge Gear denied the motion of Sarah Swinton for leave to intervene in the case of Aldrich vs. Haseinger, holding that she has shown no interest in the property in dispute.

A demurrer has been filed in the case of C. A. Long vs. E. C. Macfarlane et al.

In the case of G. W. Hayselden vs. Hawaiian Tramways Co., the plaintiff's motion for a voluntary non-suit was granted by Judge Robinson.

JOHN E. BUSH QUILTS THE SENATE

John E. Bush, Hawaiian interpreter for the Senate, tendered his resignation to that body yesterday and it has been accepted. Eli J. Crawford filled his position temporarily and may be elected today as interpreter for the session.

Bush in his resignation gave no reason for the action, according to President Crabbe, but it is said that he resigned for fear that he might lose his official position as court interpreter and translator.

There was a big howl from some of the Hawaiian candidates for the position as Senate interpreter when Bush was given the place, and they insisted that he let go one of the two places. Crawford was the candidate of the Central Committee for the court place and it took some argument before he consented to accept it temporarily, he contending that Bush should not be allowed to hold both places. The pressure brought to bear on Bush finally caused his resignation of the Senate place, and he has resumed his position as Circuit Court interpreter and translator.

NO DECISION IN HAWAIIAN CASES

There is likely to be still further delay before any work is done upon the Pearl Harbor naval station because of the failure of the Circuit Court of Appeals to pass upon the Honolulu Plantation Co. case at this term.

Assistant United States Attorney Dunne received the following cablegram from Captain Pond yesterday:

March 9.—J. J. Dunne, Honolulu.—Court adjourned to May fourth. No more Hawaiian decisions handed down. Have notified Navy Department.

POND.

The Primo beer case is also before the Court of Appeals but the decision will be of little use if it is not handed down before May, as the legislature will make provision for beer licenses.

Lahaina Wharf Extension

The proposed extension of Lahaina wharf will not be simply a local improvement, but will be helpful to Waikuku as well. Honolulu people often say that they would like to see their friends on Maui, but they have no desire to ride the surf in a small boat.

It is not too soon to look forward to the time when rapid electric transit will bring East and West Maui into neighborly and harmonious relations. The literary and musical people of Lahaina and Waikuku can then unite on each side of the island. Local jealousy and petty rivalry should give place to friendly cooperation.—Maui News.

As We Suspected.

Aside from the Russians, probably not 2 per cent of the members of the other settlement associations (at Oahu) have any idea of making their lands their residences within the meaning of the law.—Hawaii Herald.

A license and description of Martin H. Cox, alias "E. Martin," is posted at the police station. A reward of \$100 for his arrest is offered by the chief of police of Los Angeles. He is charged with murder.

JAP HANGS HIMSELF IN CITY JAIL

Arrested Saturday Night for Being Drunk.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

In the despondency that follows fast upon the heels of him who would daily with the sake cup, inebriating but not cheering, Mitani came to the conclusion that life was not worth living yesterday.

And so he hanged himself. Yesterday was not the first time that Mitani had found himself recovering from the effects of a sake debauch. Time was, not so very long ago, when he was a prosperous cook, respected in the Japanese society that he honored with his presence, and presiding with masterly genius over the cuisine of Senior Police Captain Parker. Nobody took liberties with Mitani, then. He had friends, too, as a man will who is earning good money, and he was a good fellow withal, and he spent what he earned. That was the beginning of the end of Mitani.

He spent what he earned, and the sake wooed him—and, presently, he found himself with an unquenchable thirst for the liquor of his native land and without money to pay the price. For a man cannot cook when he is drunk, at least not satisfactorily to the master, and Mitani lost his position, sinking lower and lower. It became, soon, so that the friends of former days knew him no more, and his face was better known at police headquarters than anywhere else.

Mitani, in effect, had become a common drunkard. Every cent that he could beg—he had quit working—went for sake, and every time that he drank sake he fell into the hands of the police.

That happened to him on Saturday night. He was carried into the station, too drunk to stand upright, by a brawny native police officer, and went the usual road to the drunk cell. He had thirty-five cents in money in his pockets, which was strange, but perhaps the sake overcame him before he could spend that. At all events, his presence was a matter of course, and nobody noticed him particularly.

Nobody noticed him particularly yesterday morning, either, although Turnkey Melanck kept the same watchful eye upon him that he did upon all the prisoners in the yard. Mitani was sick at his stomach, following his debauch, but he seemed cheerful enough. He sent to the desk sergeant, drew his thirty-five cents, and was allowed to buy tobacco with it. That was a small indulgence. He smoked cigarettes, as so-called as any Japanese could by himself, all morning. Then, at a quarter past two in the afternoon, after asking a Portuguese boy in the yard for a match, he went into one of the bath rooms in the corner of the jail yard and closed the door after him.

He could not have been there more than five minutes alone. One of the prisoners told the Coroner's jury afterwards that it was not more than three minutes. At all events, within a very few minutes, a negro prisoner, wishing to wash his hat, went into the same room, and found Mitani hanging by his crape obi to the water pipe running up to the ceiling from the floor of the place.

The negro, in jail for burglary, was badly frightened, and called the turnkey. Melanck at once caught hold of the body, seeking to support it and ease the strain on the neck, and called for a knife to cut the suicide down. The negro helped him, seeing somebody willing to act, and the body was cut down—the water pipe being broken in the process and the turnkey, the negro and the Jap soaked.

It is probable that Mitani was dead when his body was cut down, although the corpse was still warm. At all events, artificial respiration was tried, without avail, and when Dr. McDonald, being called, reached the jail, there was no hope of saving the suicide.

Coroner Chillingworth called a jury later in the afternoon, and the matter of the death was inquired into most carefully. Of course there could be but one conclusion. It was clearly a case of deliberate suicide, and Mitani must have been most determined, and must have possessed great agility and strength to have climbed the water pipes as he did and to have clung there with his feet while making the crape obi fast about the pipe and around his neck.

The verdict of the jury was as follows: "The jury finds that Mitani came to his death by strangulation, with intent to commit suicide."

"And the jury further finds that no blame on account of negligence is to be attached to the turnkey of the jail, nor to the police department."

Professor R. L. C. Perkins, who is temporarily in charge of the Agricultural Department, has received a letter from a New York manufacturer who has a scheme for making "banana flour." He also has a patent scheme for preserving pineapples and other fruits and wants to know the opportunities for establishing a plant in Honolulu.

Mrs. Sarah A. Pond, notice of whose death at Brooklyn, Conn., on Feb. 11, has been received, was the mother of Lieut.-Commander Charles F. Pond, U. S. N., formerly here in command of the frigate.

(Continued on page 3)

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HILO HAS A
NEW PARTY

Hawaiians Favor the
Republican
Idea.

HILO, March 6.—There was an en-
thusiastic meeting of Hawaiians to the
number of sixty in the Hail Church
chapel on Tuesday night. The object
of the meeting was the purpose of con-
sidering the county bill and the pos-
sible benefits which will follow the
change of form of government. The
audience was composed entirely of Ha-
waiians and a resolution was presented
providing for the organization of a
political party to be known as the
American Republican. This was put
in the form of a motion and carried by
a vote of 45 to 15. There were a num-
ber present who spoke on the subject.
They all wanted to be attached to the
Republican party, but their hatred for
the Hawaiian Republic is so strong
that they cannot dissociate the Repub-
lican party from it. For that reason it
was necessary to put the prefix "Ameri-
can" before the name of this new party.

KAU'S SUGGESTIONS.
Kau Republicans held a meeting at
Hilo on Monday and adopted a resolu-
tion that the districts of Kau, North and
South Kona, North and South Kohala,
and Hamakua be included in one coun-
ty. The division is based on the fact
that according to the returns the actual
amount of taxes collected in those dis-
tricts last year was \$165,000, against
\$189,000 collected in Hilo and Puna.
The citizens of Kau believe that the
apportionment recommended in this
resolution is a solution of the vexed
problem of distribution. The matter of
a county seat was not touched upon, as
the people are willing to leave that for
future consideration.

HILO NOTES.
Frank de Camara was severely cut
on the arm at the Excelsior Soda-water
Works and the main artery was severed.
He will recover.
The Honolulu party of volcano tour-
ists arrived in the Kinohiwa twenty-one
strong. Albert Waterhouse was in
charge.

Judge Little has granted Funakoshi
and Watanabe an additional thirty
days in which to perfect their appeal
to the Supreme Court for a new trial.
J. W. Cathcart, ex-Deputy Attorney
General, has been retained by the
prisoners as their attorney. Instead of
Messrs. LeBlonde & Smith and Wise &
Ross.

For the third or fourth time Hilo
merchants have captured a portion of
Kau plantation trade, and have shipped
the goods under difficulties. With the
extension of the Hilo Railroad to Pa-
hala the bulk of that trade, which Ho-
nolulu now enjoys, would come here.
With mutilated coins, as in many
other things, the Hilo police depart-
ment is made the scape-goat. It is
charged that nearly all the scratched
coins in the island were "marked" by
the police for the purpose of catching
Chee players and illicit sellers of in-
toxicating liquors. "Marked coin" was
a favorite form of evidence on the side
of the Territory in the prosecution of
cases at the recent term of court. This
fact has given currency to the story
that the sheriff's office has debased
the coin of the realm.

The badly decomposed body of a Ja-
nese was found Wednesday in the
Waialua river. Deputy Sheriff Overend
has the matter under investigation.
The Order of the Eastern Star will
entertain members and friends tomor-
row night at the Masonic Hall. The
principal diversion of the evening will
be six-handed euchre.
The Hilo Mercantile Company has
chartered the schooner Julia Whalen
and will use her in transporting a large
shipment of lumber and general mer-
chandise to Punalu.

The Onomea Sugar Company began
grinding at 8 o'clock Tuesday morn-
ing. Since September extensive im-
provements have been made in the
mill.
The Hilo Mill has produced nearly
10,000 tons of sugar this season. It is
expected that the crop will be off by
the end of June.
Mr. and Mrs. Philip Peck gave a re-
ception to Miss Hawthurst of Alama-
na on Tuesday night. It was largely
attended.
Charles M. LeBlond, N. Olandi and
Dr. F. J. Gardner were guests at the
Volcano House Wednesday and Thurs-
day. Dr. Gardner visited the crater of
Kilauea Wednesday night and was
favored with the first glimpse of fire that
has been seen in Halemauuman since
November.

It would seem that Madam Pele has
decided to give a proper reception to
Mr. Bidgood, the new Volcano House
manager. The whole pit was illum-
inated Wednesday night, and the indi-
cations point to another period of ac-
tivity in the crater.

ROYAL
PRINCE IS
VERY ILL

Prince Albert Kuniaka, the last
royal scion of the Kamehamehas, is
critically ill. His condition yesterday
was alarming. For the past week large
numbers of Hawaiians have frequented
his place on the Beach road and there
is a feeling among them that he will
not recover. His pall is being made.
Prince Albert Kuniaka was the
acknowledged son of Kamehameha III,
and was brought up with the royal
family at the old palace, which stood
in the present Capitol grounds. He
was looked upon as a tabu prince, and
is today respected by the older Ha-
waiians as a prince of the royal blood.
He was a grandson of Kamehameha I.



Prince Albert Kuniaka, the Last of
the Kamehamehas.

and descended from Queen Keopulani,
mother of Kamehameha III. His moth-
er was the wife of the high chief Kaeo,
and she was also a sister of Queen
Emma. He was also a descendant of
John Young, one of Kamehameha's
white advisers, and of Prince Keahimaka,
Kalanimokulani, brother of Ka-
mehameha I. He was named after one
of the ancient gods of the Hawaiians.
The prince has not been in good
health for many years and his appear-
ance on the streets in the last few
months indicated that he was failing
rapidly.

SCHOOL CHILDREN
CORRESPOND

The pupils of the Pearl City school
have been carrying on a correspondence
with a school of Conway, Kansas. The
letters have provided the pupils of both
schools with helpful information of
some of the conditions, customs and
industries of both regions. Under the
direction of a competent teacher such
exercises ought to do much in develop-
ing an interest in letter-writing and im-
proving expression in written lan-
guage. It is suggested that the adop-
tion of a similar plan by many of the
schools would be undoubtedly appre-
ciated by pupils and parents.

Conway, Kans.,
Jan. 9, 1903.

Pearl City, Oahu.
Dear Friend:
This country is a nice place to live.
We live east of Conway Kansas. I have
a boat 2 miles to walk home every night
from school.
And when I get home I have a lot
of chores to do.
I have about 600 and 50 chickens to
feed every night and we have no ducks
and no turkeys to feed but we have 40
head of hogs to feed and that takes lots
of time and we have 5 head of horses.
About 2 weeks ago we had 1 foot of
snow and we had lots of fun sleigh rid-
ing and snow balling and we washed
the girls faced and that made them
mad and.

And we get about 50 to 60 eggs a day
now.
And last year we got about 100 and 90
eggs a day.
The highest we ever got was 300 eggs in
one day and the eggs was 20 cents a
doz. We have rented a place Mr.
McGifford place for one year. We moved
on it in August and will move off
it in August.
And I wish I could go there because
it never gets very cold.

Here it gets very cold and we can
go skating in the winter maby we
don't go what skating is but I will tell
you what it is in the last of my let-
ter.
This is all I can tell about this so I
will tell you what I got for Christmas.
I got a pair of shoes and the number
is 7 and a pound of hickory nuts and
a pound of candy and a pound of pen-
cils then that is all I got for Chris-
mas. The Christmas is over.
We had a big ladder and old Santa
Claus was under it.

Next every body comes to the ladder
at Christmas eve. When Christmas
comes. My name is William Richter
and I am a boy and I am in the Fourth
Reader. We have 6 studies I take read-
ing Spelling Arithmetic Geography and
Grammar. We have a man principal
in the big room and a woman I is the
little room. There is 40 in the little
room. We had a big wind from the
North and it blew the basket ball poles
down. As the man teacher put them
up the 8 of this month of January.
They began to play basket ball to-
day. I wish you would skate where
you live and what the name of your
city and office I would like to see you
some time. In the summer we go to
state what is the name of your school
and send me all the names of the
children in the big room because I
would like to see them in I hope you
will get this letter and when you see
me a better letter please send me the
postoffice address for every one of the
children in the big room.

TRANSLATIONS AND
AND THE WORK OF
PROOF READERS

(Continued from Page 2.)

mittee. The reports of the committee
were adopted and the bills favorably
recommended are put on the order of
the day for Monday.

Senator Brown reported recommend-
ing the adoption of the bill amend-
ing the corporation law, so as to give cor-
porations power to hold stock in other
concerns.

NEW BILLS PASSED.

The bill relating to contempt of court,
reducing the punishment, and giving
the right of appeal was passed unan-
imously.

The bill amending the law relating to
waiver of jury in criminal cases also
passed unanimously.

The bill amending the law relating to
guardians and wards was referred to
the Judiciary Committee on third read-
ing because of an error in the number-
ing of a section.

The bill abolishing estates in joint
tenancy was passed unanimously, thir-
teen ayes, Baldwin and Achi not be-
ing present.

The ester oil and pineapple bill went
over until Monday at the request of
Senator Woods who wished to propose
an amendment.

The emergency appropriation bill was
taken up on second reading section by
section. Senator C. Brown wanted to
know if the \$25,000 for dredging the har-
bor was not properly a Federal expense,
which Senator McCandless satisfactorily
explained was for dredging in front of
government wharves. He stated also
that \$10,000 had been added to the esti-
mate to rebuild the Oceanic wharf
which is in bad shape. An item of \$1200
for the Attorney-General's Department
was inserted in the bill upon motion of
Senator Dickey.

An item of \$12,000 for the widening
and improvement of the Waialae road
was inserted on motion of Senator Isen-
berg who said that the people wanted
the road improved so that the Rapid
Transit Co. could build there. Senator
McCandless wanted the item made
\$8,000, and said he was opposed to giv-
ing anything to private corporations.
The \$12,000 item was passed, McCand-
less and Kaue voting "no." The entire
bill passed second reading and will be
put on its passage Monday.

NEW DIRECTORY
FOR THE ISLANDS

Among the arrivals on the Alameda
yesterday was F. M. Husted, who
comes down from San Francisco to get
up a new directory for the islands. He
is accompanied by Mrs. Husted, and by
his advertising man, Harry Davis.
Both Mr. Husted and Mr. Davis are
well known in Honolulu, as they got
up the directory last year. This pub-
lication, an excellent one at the time of
its compilation, is now out of date by
reason of the numerous changes that
have taken place during the past year,
and the business community will be
quick to appreciate the value of the
work that Mr. Husted proposes to do.

"A directory is like a dictionary,
somewhat," said Mr. Husted yesterday.
"In that it is not very exciting reading,
but also like a dictionary it is handy to
have in the house. When you need it,
you need it pretty badly. I have been
in the business of making directories
for a pretty long time. It is a busi-
ness, too, by itself. I find that my last
directory was appreciated here, but it
has become out of date, somewhat, and
a number of business men have told
me that you need a new one. I will
begin making it as soon as I can get
my men trained. That will take four
or five days, probably.

"You see, the men who are to can-
vass for a publication of this kind need
a little special training. It is unlike
anything else in the world. In Chi-
cago and the larger eastern cities they
establish schools for their men and
train them for two weeks before send-
ing them out. I will not need so much
time as that, but it will take some time.
I propose to get the directory issued
not later than the first of July. It will
take in all the islands, you know, and
I would not like to promise it before
that date. Oh, yes; I will remain here
until the directory is out. It will re-
quire my personal attention. And I
will visit one, and perhaps more of the
other islands. My men, of course, will
visit all of them. They must, to make
their work complete. This is really a
part of my territory, you know. I get
up directories for Oakland and Ala-
bama and Fresno and Stockton, on the
mainland, and for Hawaii. At all these
places I find that the work is the bet-
ter for having personal attention. That
is probably true of any work, but it is
particularly true of the work of get-
ting up directories. I will begin train-
ing my men at once, and hope to have
them at work within the week."

Mr. Husted has opened an office in
the Elise building.

BETTER THAN A PLASTER.—A
piece of flannel dampened with Cham-
berlain's Pain Balm and bound to the
affected part is superior to any plaster.
When troubled with lame back, or pain
in the side or chest, give it a trial and
you are certain to be more than pleased
with the prompt relief which it affords.
All dealers and druggists sell it. Cham-
berlain, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Ha-
waii Territory.

I heard that you teacher name was
Mr. . . . Now I will tell you how to
skate. We have lots of ice the ice is
about 1 foot thick. We can skate when
the ice is about 2 and 3 inch thick.
When the folks would bring their
children to school in slide we would
get in and slide up town our school is
about 1/4 of a mile from the school
with them some of folks would go so
fast when we would go to get off we
would fall down in the snow.
Yours Truly
WILLIAM RICHTER.

NEWS FROM
MAUI ISLEBaseball League
a Topic of
Interest.

MAUI, March 7.—The Knights of
Pythias concert, given in the lodge
hall in Wailuku on the evening of
February 28, was a great success, ar-
tistically and financially. There was
a large audience of Central Maui peo-
ple present—trains of the Kahului
Railroad Company conveying to and
from Wailuku residents of Paia, Puu-
nene and Kahului.

The following is a copy of a musical
program of unusual excellence:

1. Grand Polonaise in E. flat, Op. 22
Chopin
2. Cornet Solo—"The Palm Trees"....
Mr. C. D. Lufkin.
3. Vocal—"Daddy"....A. B. Beurend
Mr. William Ault.
4. Violin—
(a) "Spring's Awakening"....E. Bach
(b) "Ave Maria"....Gounod
K. J. Zedwitz.
5. Vocal—"Beyond the Gates of Par-
adise"....Robert A. King
Miss E. W. Coolege.
6. Pianola—"La Polka de La Reine,"
Op. 95.....Raff
7. Violin—
(a) "Lola's Song and Intermezzo."
Cavaleria Rusticana"....Mascani
(b) "Cavatina".....Raff
K. J. Zedwitz.
8. Vocal—"The Lost Chord"....
Arthur Sullivan
Mr. William Ault.
9. Pianola—"Allegro Scherzando,"
From 2nd Concerto in G. Minor,
.....Saint Saens
10. Coon Songs (in costume).....
P. E. L. Rastus.

Mr. Ault, in response to an encore,
sang "Jerusalem," his fine voice giving
much pleasure. Count Zedwitz, when
recalled, played the old favorite, "The
Mocking Bird," in a most realistic
manner on his violin, and Miss Coolege,
for an encore, rendered charmingly the
quaint melody of "Annie Laurie."

After the concert dancing was in-
dulged in until midnight.

STRAY NOTES.

Seventy-five cases of dengue are re-
ported from Puunene.

A political meeting was held last
evening by some Wailuku citizens in
the Skating Rink. Petitions to the
Legislature concerning local needs were
prepared.

Monday afternoon, the 2nd, fourteen
teachers held their monthly meeting in
the Makawao school house. The first
three years in the course in physiology,
by Dr. Shaw of the University of New
York, was the only subject discussed.

On the 8th the first baseball game of
the season will be played at Well's
Park, Wailuku, between the Morning
Stars and a nine composed of former
members of the Maui Alerts and Waik-
apua.

An effort is being made in athletic
circles to organize for the coming sea-
son a Baseball League, consisting of
four teams, as follows: The Morning
Stars, a club composed of old players
in the Alerts and Waikapua, a nine
from Puunene and Kahului, and the
Lahainas. The Wailuku Athletic Club
has offered to guarantee traveling ex-
penses to the last mentioned organiza-
tion.

Mr. V. A. Vetlesen of Wailuku de-
parts today for a three months' trip to
the mainland. T. B. Lyons will take
charge of the postoffice during his ab-
sence. Mr. Vetlesen has recently dis-
posed of his interest in the firm of
Hoffman & Vetlesen to W. T. Robin-
son.

Mrs. J. P. Chamberlain of San Jose,
Cal., arrived on Maui on the 4th and
will make a long visit with her daugh-
ter, Mrs. W. O. Alken of Makawao.
Tuesday afternoon, the 3rd, the Ma-
kawao Ladies' Aid Society held its
monthly meeting at the residence of
Mrs. D. C. Lindsay, Paia.
Representative Kellinui arrived in
Wailuku last night for a very brief
home visit.

Jared Smith of the Experiment Sta-
tion is expected in Kula next week.

Mr. D. D. Baldwin reports that the
recent cold weather has given a "set-
back" to his pineapples.

The Makawao Polo Club will import a
hundred dollar mowing machine to
keep the grass short on their, Sunny-
side grounds.

Weather—Warmer; pleasant and dry.

SMALL FARMERS
SEND INQUIRIES

The following are sample letters
which are coming in by every mail from
farmers whose eyes are turned in the
direction of Hawaii:
Althouse, Josephine Co., Oregon,
Feb. 23, 1903.
Hawaiian Gazette, Honolulu.
Dear Sir: As I am thinking of mov-
ing to your islands to live I would like
to get what information I can re-
gard to soil, climate and price of land.
I see in the San Francisco Examiner
that you are about to pass a Home-
stead law now if you have any books
or pamphlets giving a description of
your islands please let me know the
price and I will forward the money to
pay for the same.
I would like to know the rate of
wages paid there. I will enclose ten
cents in stamps to pay postage on any
pamphlets you may care to send. I
will see I am an able bodied man, 35
years old with a wife and one child,
and would have about \$1000.00 in bring-
ing with me. Please send me a sample

Colds often hang on.
You try this thing and
that thing, every kind
of home remedy and
cheap cough mixtures,
and yet your cold con-
tinues to hang on.
You must not deal
lightly with these old
colds. You must get
them off them just as
soon as possible. You
must take something to
break their hold.

Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral

soothes irritable throats, heals inflamed
bronchial tubes, and quiets congestion
in the lungs. This is why it so quickly
controls these old coughs and pre-
vents pneumonia and consumption.
"I was troubled with a very hard
cough which I could not get rid of.
When I read of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
I sent to Johannesburg and procured
a bottle. It completely cured me, and I
have many comrades here who have had
hard coughs cured in the same way."
—Wm. Sessions, Company C, Second Royal
Berks Reg., Nel's Spruit, Transvaal, S. Africa.
There are many substitutes and imi-
tations. Beware of them! Be sure
you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Two sizes. Large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

THE FIRST
American Savings &
Trust Co.
OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

President Cecil Brown
Vice-President M. P. Robinson
Cashier W. G. Cooper
Principal Office: Corner Fort and
King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and
interest allowed for yearly deposits at
the rate of 4% per cent per annum.
Rules and regulations furnished upon

We Can
recommend
Dr. Bigelow's
ANTISEPTIC
SKIN SOAP
as the best soap for medi-
cinal and toilet use.
TRY IT
Per cake, . . . 25c.
Per box, . . . 50c.
Hollister
Drug Company.
Fort Street.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S.
NEW YORK LINE
Regular Packets
Sailing from
NEW YORK to HONOLULU
at regular intervals.
For freight rates apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Kilby St., Boston.
or **C. BREWER & CO.,**
LIMITED, HONOLULU.

copy of your paper. Thanking you in
advance, I am
Respectfully yours,
W. L. BABCOCK.

Ostrander, Wash., U. S. A.,
Feb. 22, 1903.
Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, T. H.
Dear Sir: From an article in the
Examiner I assumed that you are in a
position to offer some information re-
garding the opportunities, conditions
and encouragement for settling in the
Hawaiian Islands. I would like to learn
regarding the acquiring of public lands
as homesteads or otherwise or titled
lands, the inducements, facilities and
conditions for developing the same.
If you cannot furnish this informa-
tion will you please refer this or my
address to some one that can?
Yours very respectfully,
L. B. WEAVER.
Ostrander, Wash., U. S. A.

The changes recently made in the
shore line at Waikiki beach have caus-
ed several property owners to build re-
taining walls along the sea frontage.
Frank Hustace has recently completed
a high cement wall, and on the low
side of the Hotel Ancker other walls
have had to be constructed. Recent
floods have also been placed under one
corner of the old Hualalai residence, now
a portion of the Moana Hotel premises.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$800,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chas. M. Cooke, President
P. C. Jones, Vice President
C. H. Cooke, Cashier
F. C. Atherton, Assistant Cashier
Directors: Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.
Judd Building, Fort Street.

**The Timekeeping Kind**

We sell a fine heavy solid gold, hunting or open face, plain or engraved, with 17-jewel movement for

\$50.00.

Also much cheaper ones; but there's a difference, of course.

For perfection of time keeping and sterling worth you cannot do better than to purchase one of our specials at

\$50.00.

H. F. WICHMAN BOX 342.**SUGAR MARKET AND THE OUTLOOK**

The outlook in the sugar market is for higher prices rather than lower ones, though the Cuban holders are anxiously awaiting the passage of the Reciprocity treaty that they may market their stocks. The Willett & Gray circular for February 19th says of the market during the week then closing:

Raws advanced 1-16c. Refined advanced .05c. Net cash quotations this date are: Muscovados, 3.25c.; Centrifugals, 3.75c.; Granulated, 4.52-55-61c. Receipts, 33,105 tons. Meltings, 20,000 tons. Total Stock in Four Ports, 140,290 tons, against 127,185 tons last week, and 83,236 tons last year. Beet sugar quotations, f. o. b. Hamburg, 88. 1/2d. per cwt. for 88 deg. analysis, equal to 3.97c. for 95 deg. test Centrifugals at New York. First Marks German Granulated f. o. b. Hamburg, 88. 5/8d., equal to 4.51c. New York, duty paid.

Estimated exports to the United States from Cuba and West Indies, 24,000 tons; Java, 16,000 tons; Hawaii, 25,000 tons; Europe, 1,000 tons; Persia, etc., 25,000 tons; total, 127,000 tons, against 90,000 tons last year.

Statistics by Special Lighter—Cuba: The six principal ports. Receipts, 32,000 tons; exports, 1,500 tons; stock, 112,000 tons, against 28,527 tons last year. One hundred and fifty-five centals granulated against 154 last year.

Muscovados in Europe, 3,000 tons, against 2,000 tons last year.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

EDWARD M. BOYD.

Fifteen days of the Legislature without even the emergency fire claims appropriation: nothing done as to emergency bills for the carrying on of important works; nothing new in the price of sugar; an extra session of the Senate for the purpose of passing the Sugar Bill. For an advance in the prices of shares on the San Francisco market, equal to a point each on the five or six active shares, with such news does the week end, and the street is still without any better feeling than of old. The men are as hopeful, as confident if you please, but they have nothing more on which to base their ideas of action for the holding up of the market than they had some time ago.

The trend of the market is such that some of the brokers have conceived the idea of making the grand tour, for the purpose of seeing what is to be seen. The idea has been sprung upon me by one of them, who is nothing if not original, and he says there was never a better time than now for the brokers to get into the field and look over plantations. The idea is said to be that the fifteen or at least a dozen of them, leave in the Kinau, desert the ship at Kukulhaele, perhaps, and drive down the Hamakua coast, making brief stops to look over the cane, and reaching Hilo the day after the arrival of the ship. The trip through Puna would be made in the morning, then up through the Olia fields in the afternoon and on to the Volcano House. Down to Pahaia the men will journey and after a look over the H. A. Co. will come back to Maui in the Mauna Loa, and catch a sugar boat from Maalaea or Kahului, the following day, making an eight days' trip of it.

There is little information coming into the Exchange as to the progress being made in the getting off the crops, but the agents express themselves as perfectly satisfied with the output. The first week of oil burning on Oahu has passed and the reports indicate satisfaction. Honolulu is doing well, as in fact are all the plantations down the railroad. There is something for the railroad too, for there has not been such activity in the boiler shop of the Honolulu Iron Works for a long time, the men working full time in getting into shape the plates for the numerous tanks which will be needed when the full oil-burning system is put into operation on the estates along the line of the railroad.

There was a quite a little meeting of Honokaa yesterday, and while none of the facts concerning the results are obtainable, it is understood that the stockholders have indicated their endorsement of the action of the directors in connection with the case of Manager Watt. There is to be a change in the management of this plantation, which after two bad years is now looking up right smartly, there being a promise of a big crop and a tremendous one next campaign. Watt refused some good billets when five men were wanted four years back, and stayed with Honokaa, where he has not the best land in Hamakua, but gets all that is possible out of it. Now that the plantation is looking up he faces a cut in salary to a figure variously reported, but said to be \$2,000 below what he has been in the habit of drawing down each year. So it is understood that he will separate himself from the estate and come to Honolulu to live.

The details of the Schuman gobble of the Herrick Carriage Company are yet unsettled. The meeting of yesterday was called off owing to the fact that one member of the corporation did not receive notice and he was ready to play bad Indian if he was not formally notified. At least one of the stockholders left out has taken legal advice, but he can do nothing that will interfere with the carrying out of the original plan, the taking of a competitor out of the field. Herrick will be with Schuman after this, that being one of the conditions of sale. It is the moneyed men who put in their cash when the younger company was formed that are holding the bag.

The Fire Claims bonds are ready and the agent will start when the appropriation is on the way. That will be within the week as the Legislature has so notified the Governor and Secretary. There is still some doubt as to the availability of the four per cent bonds to fill the gap. One banking house is reported to have received an intimation from its New York correspondent that the Islands are too far away for such investments. This could not be verified and seems hardly likely, as the Rapid Transit bonds are strong securities and well taken, as are plantation bonds. There is a growing discussion of the plan to pay out the bonds as a fractional portion of the payment, and thus spread all over the town the bonds, or discount if any is necessary to get rid of them. The Depository plan seems to have dropped into desuetude for a moment.

Philip Peck of the First Bank of Hilo, who came in yesterday, has a scheme for the intervention of the Territory to take up the mutilated silver of the Kalakaua issue. He says the principal damage was done to coin through police markings and there should be no loss to the people on this account. He has advised his clients to hold their mutilated coins and not put them out in circulation again. He says he will have enough silver to last during the month. It is learned here that some of the best plantations have issued orders that there must be no more local silver sent there for payrolls, and this caused some rapid skurrying about for silver, this past week. It was met, and the Alameda's supply helped out. The tightness is being felt and it will be some time before silver gets as loose as it was before. Importations are expected.

The business of the street has been marked by only one advance, in a small block of Kihel, but the feature was a sale of Railway bonds, to a local investor. The bonds, \$21,000, sold at \$104.50, an advance of a quarter. Five thousand Ewa bonds sold at par. The stock sales are as follows: 10 Ewa, \$24; 15 Waiatua, \$52.50; 50 Olan, \$10; 15 Oolaka, \$15; 75 McBryde, \$4.50; 35 Kihel, \$8.75; 35 same, \$9; 65 Rapid Transit, \$65. There was an unreported sale of 1,000 Ewa at the standard rates.

Total stocks of Europe and America, 3,298,290 tons, against 3,491,220 tons last year at the same uneven date and 3,512,595 tons at the even date of Jan. 1st, 1903. The decrease of stock is 192,930 tons, against a decrease of 115,280 tons last week, and a decrease of 126,192 tons January 1st, 1903.

Raws.—The firmness noted in the raw sugar market last week has continued throughout the week under review, resulting in a further advance of 1-16c. per lb., to 3 3/4c. duty paid, under transactions to a large extent during some days. The market continued firm up to the close, on this basis, although there is rather more disposition on the part of refiners to buy sugars for shipment rather than for spot delivery. This is perhaps because the receipts for the week having increased to 33,105 tons, against 9,810 tons during the preceding week, while the meltings increased only from 16,000 tons to 20,000 tons for the week. The news from Washington is such that it is now quite likely that the reciprocity bill with Cuba will pass the Senate before calling an extra session and this expectation is influencing the market in two ways, or rather three ways. The refiners having increased their immediate supplies, are less disposed to pay 3 3/4c. for spot Centrifugals, but are willing to pay full cost and freight prices for shipment. On the other hand the Cuban planter is stimulated to hold his sugars on the treaty prospect and to ask even higher prices on the cost and freight basis, although willing to sell his near by cargoes at the current quotations, duty paid. Thus, while we can look for no further duty paid advance, for the present, we can confidently expect an increased cost and freight value directly ahead. This will insure to the benefit of the planters, inasmuch as they make this season for future delivery have been comparatively small, so that whatever benefit comes from a reduction in duty is very sure to go into their pockets. This will go far to put our neighboring Republic on a firm financial basis in another 12 months. The fact that the United States markets are now nearly as good as any or then the European markets is a sufficient guarantee against any very

material decline, as already mentioned by us last week, the markets of the United Kingdom being open to receive supplies from the British West Indies at any greater difference in price.

THE TEST THAT TELLS

You Can Get All the Convincing Proof You Want by Reading Honolulu Papers.

When the reader wants any article of value he naturally prefers to deal with some one he can depend upon.

If mixed up in any law suit, a good, responsible lawyer is generally the first necessity sought.

If lost on a prairie, directions from a settler could be relied upon; those from a stranger would be doubted.

The test that tells the tale of merit is the test of friends and neighbors.

Honolulu people endorse Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Can you ask for better evidence? Read this case:

Mr. James C. Stevens, of this city, informs us: "I was troubled with an ache in the small of my back for a long time, and such was the condition of things until I tried some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. A short treatment gave me the desired relief, and I am satisfied that they are a good remedy for backache and deserve to be recommended."

Mr. Stevens is one of our own citizens. Is not such testimony stronger than that of someone living in the States?

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JAS. H. BOYD GOES FREE**Prosecution Fails to Connect the Checks.**

(From Saturday's Daily.)

James H. Boyd was acquitted of the two charges of embezzlement yesterday morning, Judge De Bolt directing a verdict to that effect, upon the motion of the defendant, and the remaining two indictments were then nolle prossed. There was no opposition to the instruction by the prosecution, Mr. Cathcart stating that the refusal of Wright to testify and the testimony of Boyd's old messenger left him no other recourse. The messenger, Oncha, testified that he had often cashed checks for both Wright and Boyd while in the Public Works office. On cross-examination, he said he had never cashed a check given him by Boyd at any other bank than Spreckels'. As the two checks in question were drawn on the Bank of Hawaii and the Bishop Bank, Boyd was exonerated on that phase of the question.

B. Haywood Wright was next called and instructed that he need not give testimony which would tend to incriminate himself.

"What was your position in the Public Works office on March 13, 1902?" asked Cathcart.

"I refuse to answer," replied the witness.

"Do you know the defendant James H. Boyd?"

"Yes."

"I show you check marked 'Exhibit A' and check marked 'Exhibit C' and ask if you have seen them before?"

"I refuse to answer that question."

Mr. Cathcart asked that the witness state the ground of his refusal without giving any explanation, but the court held that this was not necessary, as the witness could be the judge of his own testimony.

The defendant propounded no questions, and H. H. Walker, receding teller at Spreckels' Bank was recalled and over defendant's objections testified that Boyd had deposited \$200 on March 29, 1902, and \$1,800 on June 10. On cross-examination, witness said that Boyd often made deposits of large and small sums.

This ended the Territory's case, and Mr. Robertson moved that the court direct a verdict of acquittal. Cathcart replied that in view of the testimony of the messenger and of the refusal of Wright to testify he would not oppose the motion. The jury was then called in and directed to return a verdict of acquittal. C. K. Quinn signing as foreman.

Mr. Robertson asked, also, as to the disposition of the remaining two indictments against Boyd, and Cathcart asked that he be given time to confer with the Attorney General. Judge De Bolt stated that the remaining cases

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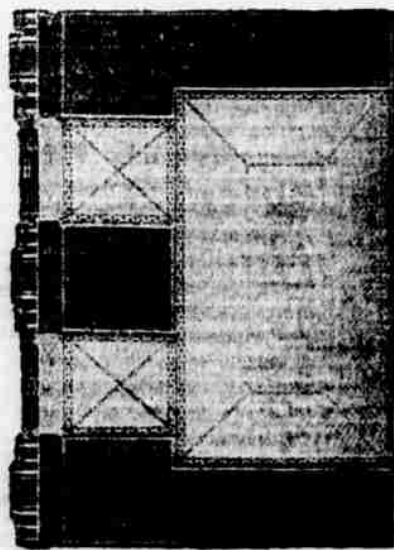
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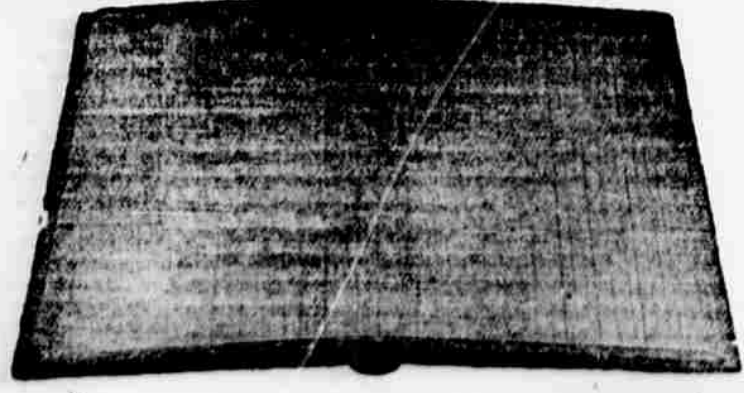
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would be called up in the afternoon. At 1:30 o'clock, Cathcart asked that the remaining indictments be nolle prossed. He said that he had conferred with the Attorney General, and in view of the developments of the morning he did not see any possibility of a conviction. Judge De Bolt thereupon discharged the defendant on all charges and his bond was ordered exonerated.

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